THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 70. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22ND, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

INSURANCES.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.

Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*

5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.

SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.

Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS,
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,

Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES

Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,

Complete with Engines, &c, from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts

With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
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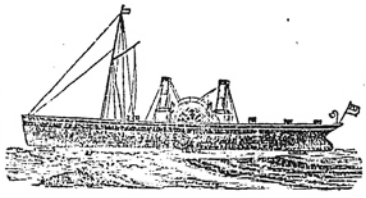
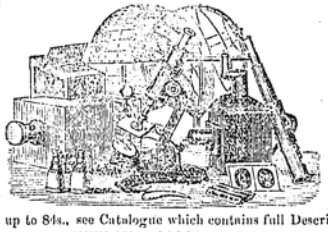




Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

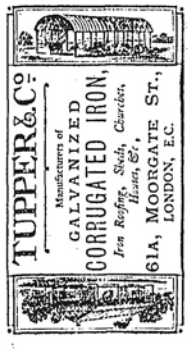
G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.



BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.

29nn-68 1231 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

THE

North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.*
(Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq.
(Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.
(Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq.
(Messrs. Gibb. Livingston and Co.).
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital shoul . be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c a.)

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 14th instant, Mrs. A. Drocke, of a son.

On 9th August, at Nagasaki Japan, the wife of W. J. Alt, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Shanghai on the 13th August, at Trinity Church, by the Revd. C. H. Butcher, M.A., C. W. de St. Croix, Esq., of H. I. M.'s Customs' Service, to Miss Sarah Louisa Bilsland.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	July 29	Hankow,.....	Aug. 19
Hongkong,.....	Aug. 13	Nagasaki,.....	„ 10
Foochow.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	„ 13
Tientsin,.....	„ 10	Osaka	„ 10

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Apr. 30	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... „ 24	June 15th.	

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
Aug. 14	70	80	81	92
„ 15	74	80	82	91
„ 16	74	76	80	91
„ 17	72	86	82	92
„ 18	78	90	82	90
„ 19	79	90	82	89
„ 20	79	88	81	89
„ 21	80	89	84	91

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Osaka," from Nagasaki—Messrs. Wheeley, J. Adrian, T. Kroes, 7 Chinese and 2 Japanese. Per "Suwo-Nada" from Hongkong—Mr. W. F. Nisbett and 46 Chinese. Per "Phase," from Yokohama,—Lieut. Texier, I.N., Messrs. Détape, Geo. Bech, Roco, and Lau; for Saigon, Lieut. Humann, I.N., and four sailors; for Marseilles, Lieut. Raymond Verrat, I.N.

Departed.—Per "Ellora,"—Mr. T. H. Latham, for Marseilles; Messrs. Bryans, J. Smith, G. Overbeck, and Meldrum, for Hongkong; and Mrs. Weymouth, for Southampton. Per "Costa Rica," for San Francisco—Messrs. Bendel, C. Rainbow, Stockwell, Morrison, Irving, and Byrne. For Yokohama—Mr. & Mrs. Fittock, Messrs. Delcor, Reynolds, Lent, and Edwards. For Hiogo—Mr. Favre. For Nagasaki—Messrs. Bedwell, and Bird. For Hamburg—Mr. J. M. Borntraeger. Per "Cadiz" for Yokohama—Messrs. Thompson, Pamgott, Drew, Brown, Thomas, Reimers, and Sandri. Per "Douglas," for Swatow—Mr C.. Alabaster; for Hongkong—Mr. W. J. Bryans. Per "Dupleix" for Hongkong.—Messrs. Oppert, Blanchard, Lambert, Barrett, Paule, and Lieut. Frogher, I.N.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 22, 1868.

Some weeks ago, we mentioned rumours very current in Peking, that the Tartar cavalry had been called on to aid in suppressing the Northern Nienfei, that a Tartar General had been placed in command of the Imperial army, and that Li-hung-chang and Tso-tsung-tang were to be deprived of their commands and sent back to their respective Viceroyalties. We also mentioned another strange rumour—that Liu-ming-chuen, one of of Li's most popular and favourite generals had resigned his command, retired to Anwhey, and summoned his soldiers to join him. We suggested, also the probability that Li might overlook this order as he did a previous one; and prefer to retain his command over the most powerful army in the north.

We now hear that such has been the actual upshot. The intention of relegating these two Chiefs to their civil stations has not been carried out. Though viewing Li with anger, suspicion and dislike, the Court seems obliged to tolerate him. He has been degraded three steps in nominal rank; so that he now bears the rank of Fantai instead Tsoong-too; but he can afford to laugh at a sentence which leaves his actual power intact. A sentence which leaves him in command of his army and in possession of his viceroyalty can neither do him much harm, nor his political opponents great good. Driven to find an excuse for its own weakness, the Government talks of Li's meritorious services in Kiangsu as saving him from the consequence of his failures in Shantung; but it is much more likely that his salvation is due to his strength and to the Government's weakness. So long as he and his old ally Tsen-kwo-fan pull together, he is in little danger. Simultaneously with the news of his retention of power comes an announcement that Liu-ming-chuen has come forth from his retirement at the Emperor's express request, and has resumed his command in Li's camp. It is difficult to resist the inference that, when Li's position seemed risky this General withdrew in his interest; and has returned now that the storm has blown over. Matters thus stand pretty nearly where they did before the late imperial outburst. Both Li and Tsoh have lost three steps in nominal rank; and a Tartar General has been appointed their nominal superior; but they really retain their power and command. It is not surprising to learn, farther, that Government trust to the Tartar cavalry to overlook the acts of Li and Tso as much as to operate against the rebels. They evidently view these mandarins with great distrust; and there is no doubt that if the two chose to strike, Government could oppose no adequate force to resist them. It is remarkable that Tso now seems to share with Li, the honor of suspicion; whereas he was once considered the latter's political rival.

Another striking piece of news is the fact that the rebels have re-entered Shantung, and that the inhabitants have begged to be left alone to deal with them. Our correspondent says "the people have requested the mandarins and their soldiers to leave the marauders to be dealt with by themselves. They say they can protect themselves or can, at all events, support one plundering body better than two; so have requested the Imperialists to give them a trial. It is said that they actually did gain one victory over them; but that the Imperialists under Tsoh then came up; and not only took it from them, but pitched into them for interfering. The soldiers are said to have feigned not to be able to distinguish the people from the rebels." This news seems to have created a sensation even at Peking, and,—whether in consequence of it or not,—after its arrival Tsoh and Li were degraded in rank as we have said. But what a commentary this is on the so-called government of the country. A people actually petitioning to be delivered from its own protectors; begging to be left to its fate rather than be doubly oppressed. Those who believe implicitly in the people's Feng-shuey, and in the mandarins as the exponents of popular feeling on the question now pending, may receive some new light from this ebullition. Ever since the outbreak of the Yellow River and the close of the Taeping rebellion—two events which contributed largely to swell the ranks of the Northern Nienfei to their present proportions—the inhabitants of Shantung have been subject to periodical incursions and plunder. By banditti first and soldiers afterwards, they have been plundered and maltreated; and now in despair they beg the Government to at least let them alone if it cannot secure them peace; to at least not add the oppression of its own servants to the outrages of those who contemn its authority. Those who followed the movements of Imperialist troops through the Taeping campaign in this province, can well realise the misery which dictated their prayer. A captured city, by every rule of Oriental warfare, is a fair object for unchecked loot. It matters not that the avowed object of attack be to expel intruders, and relieve the inhabitants from oppressors. Imperialists as well as rebels seem to consider the property it contains their perquisite. When this process has been several times repeated, as in Shantung, we can well understand the irritated and despairing request of its inhabitants, to be let alone to protect themselves.

Summary of News.

The great event of the week has been the eclipse on the 18th August. It has been forcibly remarked, too, that it was something very like a great "sell." Everyone in the settlement had provided himself with smoked glass through which to observe it; and a great many got head-aches though exposing themselves too much in their scientific eagerness. But the obscuration was, actually, of the very feeblest character, not more than a tenth of the sun's disc being covered. The indenture began a few minutes before 1 P.M. and ended a few minutes after 2 P.M. The sky was free from clouds, so the whole transit was clearly visible. The eclipse did not prove a signal for the usual amount of noise among the Chinese—probably because it was so slight. There had been great preparations, we hear; but seeing the little injury that was being done to the sun, they did not think it worth while to carry them out. Very high tides had been predicted at the time; and really did occur on the two days following the event. The cool weather which we had been enjoying came to a temporary end on the day of the eclipse, the thermometer having gone back to a more usual standard.

A meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Company has been held, at which the Company was shown to have Tls. 125,000 in hand beyond its capital. The Directors were empowered to wind up the Company after the 31st December. A report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has had a very successful half year, and declares a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent.

A new steam-ship Company, called "The North-China Steamer Company" has been formed, with a capital of Tls. 300,000 in shares of Tls. 500 each. The new Company takes over Messrs. Trautmann & Co.'s steamer and wharf property; and intends to purchase two or three more vessels. Its object is to develope the northern coast trade.

We hear that the Gas Company have determined to lay on mains up the Bubbling Well road, as far as the old toll bar; so that the new houses which are being built there will be supplied.

An extraordinary meeting of the subscribers to the British Church Establishment was held this afternoon, at which Mr. F. H. Bell was elected a Trustee, in place of Mr. W. J. Bryans, who has resigned office on leaving this port for Hongkong.

H. M. *Salamis* brings down glowing accounts of sport in the Amoor. She and the Rodney actually caught 1,000 salmon between them in one haul. The shooting, too, compares favourably, we hear, with the fishing. The misfortune is that the Amoor is too far off for most people.

We hear that the *Acorn* is to be paid off, and the naval hospital establishment at Shanghai abandoned. After buying the Shanghai Wharf premises, Government entertained an idea of not using them, but of making Yokohama the head quarters. This notion has however been abandoned, we hear; and the Shanghai Naval Yard will be made the chief naval depôt in these waters.

H. M. S. *Basilisk* is, we hear, to go home in a few weeks. H.M. *Argus* returns to this station, from Abyssinia.

We give elsewhere an interesting account of a severe typhoon experienced by the *Cadiz*, on her voyage from Yokohama.

There is much trouble at Chinkeang in consequence of local officials interfering with the opium trade in foreign hands. Their action is said to be chiefly owing to intrigues by the Chinchow men, who are trying to thrust foreigners out of the market, and to get a monopoly of the opium business for themselves. It is said that these are the only men allowed to sell opium on shore in Shanghai—the war-tax being used as a means to stop any competition.

We hear from Peking, that the Viceroy of Fohkien and Chekeang has memorialised the Emperor in the same sense as the Viceroy of Nanking, as regards mines. He thinks they ought to be opened.

A Chefoo correspondent tells us that some men dug a hole twelve feet deep in the Kinsan district, a few days ago, in search for gold, and came to black sand, but were then stopped by the water coming in on them. They went to Chefoo to get a pump; but while they were away, the villagers filled the hole up again—under the influence of threats by the Taotai.

The rebels have re-entered Shantung, and the people have requested the mandarins to abstain from interfering and to leave them to their own resources, saying that they can protect themselves, or at any rate can better support one plundering body than two. It is even said that they did gain one victory over the marauders, but that the Imperialists under Tsoh came up at the last moment, and not only took the matter out of their hand, but pitched into them for interfering. This incident is said to to have been truly reported at Court by the Futai of Shantung, and to have caused great sensation. The intention to send Li and Tsoh to their viceroyalty has not been carried out. They are too strong. But both have been reduced three steps in nominal rank.

We notice that the Foreign Community at Amoy presented a complimentary address to Mr. Man, who has been lately acting as Commissioner of Customs at that port, on his departure for Chinkeang.

A Swatow correspondent informs us that H. M. gunboats *Bustard* and *Drake* have been aiding the mandarins to reduce Chooehi, a city up the Han river, the inhabitants of which have been in the habit of seizing cargo-boats, impounding and holding to ransom tax-collectors, and committing other eccentricities. What right we had to interfere, is not clear; though it was of course our interest to free trade from this annoyance.

We learn that the same northerly winds which have been prevailing during the past week in Shanghai, had set in still earlier at Hongkong, with bad weather. The ex-Governor of Macao had left for Europe by the mail steamer. The proprietors of the *China Magazine* have awoke to the error of the excessive price at which it was first issued. It is to be sold in future at $3 a quarter; and several interesting papers, amongst others a translation of the "Dream of the Red Chamber," are promised. The North-German brig *Caroline* had put back, dismasted in a typhoon on the 6th instant. When the weather cleared, she had drifted within half a mile of the rocks off the coast of Hainan. The *Daily Press* comments unfavourably on Mr. Hart's despatch.

Great complaints are made in Yokohama of the inefficient working of the Customs service under the new regime. The removal of experienced men, in favour of adherents of the Southern daimios, partially accounts for the difficulty. The *Japan Times* strongly advocates the introduction of Foreigners into the service, as in China; and the idea is said to find favour. Aidzu and the northern party hold the new port Nee-e-gata; but an expedition is being fitted out against it. Nothing has yet been heard of the party who went in the *Albion* to open this port. The position of the new Government seems gradually improving. An important reform in exchange has been introduced; the Government will in future take foreign coin at the rate of 293 itziboos to the $100. The effect of this will be to check speculation in native coin, and to obviate the inconvenience constantly felt from the high rate demanded.

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Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

It would be gratifying at the present juncture, to have the secrets of the foreign Bureaux at Peking revealed to us, so that we might see under what circumstances Mr. Hart's letter to the Chamber of Commerce has been produced. Is it the result of a friendly conspiracy to assuage the wrath of the merchants, and to remove the deadlock which the indulgence in too much desultory and irrelevant criticism has brought about? Or does it form one more link in the chain by which Mr. Hart is building, on the eminently Chinese principle of the water-drop, slow but sure, a power which will overshadow all the Ministers and Consuls, and make the present Inspector of Customs the one potentate in China to whom all foreigners will have to bow? Is it the result of a sincere desire to co-operate with the merchants and to yield to their views on every point that can be demonstrated to be reasonable and advantageous; or is it a bid for power and influence, by choosing the moment of an embittered feud between Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Chamber of Commerce to steal a march upon the former, and yield in a frank and unsolicited manner to the Chamber itself, what he had refused to allow Sir Rutherford to concede? That the letter has a history which it would be interesting to know, we can scarcely doubt; and it is possible that some information will be vouchsafed to us on the subject, if the step does not meet with the unqualified approval of the Ministers at Peking.

Under whatever circumstances the letter has been produced, or from whatever motives, it is a step in the right direction. Previously to the present time Mr. Hart has been a kind of mysterious personage, flitting about China few people knew when, and fewer knew why. His position and influence with the Chinese authorities was more a subject for imagination than anything else. Probably awaking to a full sense of the egregious blunder he committed in his memorial condemning the mercantile community, he has, during the interval, been endeavouring to bury the remembrance of it in oblivion and to expiate his errors in silent repentance. But at length, his penance ended, he ventures forth in a half-apologetic half-patronising tone, to renounce his previous antagonism, and to enlighten the former objects of his attack with his new theory of identity of interest. The promulgation of the letter can scarcely, however, do any harm; and for the Chamber of Commerce, as a corporate body, to communicate with Mr. Hart on matters of detail as to their wishes on Custom House arrangements, cannot deprive itself or the individual merchants of whom it is composed, of the right of appealing to the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking, even against Mr. Hart himself. Reserving thus the right of free action, the Chamber has met Mr. Hart's proposal in a spirit of courteous approval; but we do not at all feel certain that it will strengthen his position in China. It is probable that the Chamber, with its accustomed frankness, will find it to be its bounden duty to call the attention of its new patron to some unpleasant truths; and it will indeed be passing strange if many communications go and come between the two parties, without difference of opinion passing into a fresh deadlock. Mr. Hart, if the present letter be a fair specimen of his literary powers and style, certainly cannot compare on anything like equal terms with Sir Rutherford Alcock in letter-writing; and we daresay his vanity will not run so strongly in that direction as does that of the redoubtable Knight. But to the former, the dangers of a deadlock are much more formidable than they are to the latter. In Sir Rutherford's case, if his procedure is at all plausible, he has his own Government to support him, and in the face of their approval British merchants are powerless against him; but if Mr. Hart comes into conflict with the merchants, he will find it difficult to adjust matters by merely retiring under the ægis of the Chinese Government. In the present condition of opposition between the mercantile community and the Chinese, as to concessions, if Mr. Hart were to put himself forward actively as the champion of the latter he would find at once that he had no point of resistance on which he could take his stand; and unless he could meet with strong support from the foreign Ministers, he would become identified in the eyes of foreigners with the obstinate Mandarins and render himself unpopular. If however, he can go hand in hand with the mercantile community, and induce the Chinese to yield concessions as they are desired or show themselves to be desirable, he will undoubtedly become an important power in China. But in emerging from an attitude of silence and assuming a responsibility which will require him to defend his acts before the public, it is not improbable that he renders his position more precarious than hitherto. We shall await with feelings of deep interest the fruits of this step that Mr. Hart has taken, and can only hope that foreigners will be benefited by it.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

In glancing at the present decayed state of China, and comparing it with the accounts of the more flourishing ages of the past, there is some difficulty in fixing upon the exact causes which have brought about the change. On one hand it is attributed to the evils of civil wars and rebellions arising from errors of a despotic government, while others assign the cause to the manner in which China has been isolated from other countries. There are those again who tell us that every nation must have its rise and fall; and that China, having seen its best days, must, as a matter of course, die the common death of nations. But these reasons, upon closer investigation, appear inadequate to account for the deterioration which every year becomes more manifest. China, at the time of her greatest prosperity and importance, as well as some time previously, suffered from these same evils; and yet science, art and manufactures reached a pitch which well bore comparison with contemporary nations of the West. Marco Polo descants upon the civilisation existing in China at his time, in no measured terms; and the earlier Christian missionaries report upon the state of things in a manner which ill accords with what we see at the present time. The sciences, arts and manufactures now appear either to have long been at a standstill, or to be fast retrograding. And yet, when we look about among the people, the more we see and know of them, the more we are surprised at the aptness and mechanical ingenuity which is everywhere to be met with. Now and then we find a Chinese genius, whose talents, if turned into the right channel, might prove a lasting benefit to himself and his country. But the skill of the Chinese of the present day is only imitative. The age of original thought and design appears to have passed away, and the criterion of excellence consists in slavish adherence to the models of the past. The spirit of discovery and invention has long lain dormant, and anything which was unknown to his ancestors must be regarded as an unnecessary and unwarrantable innovation by the Chinaman who wishes to have the credit of maintaining correct principles. Hence China has aptly been described as the "fossilized nation."

The main cause of this intellectual stagnation and decay must be traced deeper than has generally been done. We do not hesitate to attribute the greater part of the evil to what has often been regarded as one of the best features in the present system of Government — the competitive examinations for literary degrees. These examinations are based upon a knowledge of the Chinese classics, and on the ability to twist and strain their dry hollow verbiage into "wen-chang" or "elegant composition." The only additional subject ever given for examination is the making of poetry, if the grouping of a certain number of characters in the most formal manner can deserve the name. Thus, from beginning to end of the curriculum of studies for literary honours, there is nothing really calculated to develope or train the intellect.

But this state of things has not always existed in China. The present system of Government examination for literary degrees only dates back to the Ming dynasty. Before that time, science as far as was then known formed a part of the examination. It is doubtless this fostering and cultivation of science as well as literature which gave China much of her superiority in past ages. In the two previous dynasties, learning had received much attention; and just at the commencement of the sovereignty of the Mings there was a strong demand for talent, so that the people generally, being stimulated by the hope of position and preferment, applied their minds to the attainment of general knowledge. Many discoveries and inventions are recorded, and although some of them, such as "fire-engines," "fire-chariots," "fire-umbrellas" &c., may be somewhat vague, yet the history of those preceding times seems to show that men's minds were then in a state of considerable activity; and that there was a thirst for scientific knowledge which, if carefully cherished and cultivated, might have led to the most favourable results. But it would appear that the Ming emperors came to regard this very desire after knowledge as a source of imminent danger. Narrow-minded and despotic rulers, clutching the sceptre with a trembling hand, saw with alarm that their mode of Government was incapable of keeping in subjection a people able to think for themselves. They had penetration enough to discover that, to maintain their power, they must confine the minds of the people within the narrowest compass and thus in a state of ignorance.

Such is said to have been the motive which gave rise to the present examination system. A method more calculated to maintain a despotic government and to keep the hard working millions of China in ignorance and subjection, could hardly have been devised. With the life and teachings of the Great Sage and his disciples as the only subjects to work up for examination, it is hardly to be expected that the aspirant to a literary degree and future official dignity should care to dabble into science, even if he had a leaning that way. With the art of being able to torture a "wên chang" in the unchangeable form of eight divisions, out of two or three almost meaningless characters from the classics, as his only chance for obtaining preferment, it is not likely that a man of talent would waste his time in studying to improve the arts and manufactures of his country—things only fit under such circumstance for the ignorant husbandman and mechanic to meddle with. Should a man be so foolish as to spend his time and capital in trying to improve any branch of art or manufacture, he would be certain to meet with opposition and could never get remuneration for his trouble. Again, should an official, after having obtained a good position, grow philanthropical enough to encourage the sciences, he would perhaps incur the suspicion of his Government and a considerable amount of odium. As an instance, ten years ago one of the highest officials of the Fukien province spent much time and money in compiling a large geography of the world from foreign sources, and printed it in six volumes. The result was that, when the news reached Peking, he was immediately degraded. It is only just recently that he has been recalled from his retirement, as the only man qualified to take charge of one of the departments in the new Peking college; and his book is to be reprinted at the expense of the Government. This last feature of the case looks like the beginning of a better state of things.

The extent to which this selfish and ruinous plan has succeeded, can be seen in the present state of the country. The system has done its work; the largest nation in the world is plunged into the most hopeless and lamentable state of ignorance and senility; and the Emperors of the Ming and Tsing dynasties have, perhaps, most of them deluded themselves into the idea that they procured in this manner a more easy and peaceable enjoyment of the Imperial power.

These reflections naturally lead to the consideration of the steps that have lately been taken, to introduce foreign sciences into the country by the Chinese government. More especially is the proposed college at Peking, viewed in this light, an object of great interest. The establishment of this college is so unlike Chinese policy that one cannot help seeing it has only been adopted in accordance with foreign instigation, as one of the "forlorn hopes" for saving the country. Even if the Cabinet at Peking is in earnest in the matter, it will require a long time to undo the mischief that has accumulated for centuries. The opposition which the scheme has already met with from the higher classes of mandarins is not to be wondered at. Although this college is a move in the right direction, yet but very little has in reality been done in the matter. Until the system of government examination be entirely renewed and remodelled, science and art can never be cultivated to any considerable extent in China. But once let the subjects of examination be established upon liberal, just and sound principles, and the good natural faculties which now lie dormant would speedily revive, and find ample scope for development in the adaptation of foreign sciences, arts and manufactures to the wants of the people; whilst at the same time Christian missions would receive a corresponding impetus and fill up the vacuum caused by the gradual disappearance of Buddhism and Taouism. China might then soon attain that place among the nations for which she seems destined by her admirable natural position, her wide extent of territory, her teeming population, and her untold stores of mineral wealth.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

We frequently do overlook a change which is taking place gradually under our eyes; but old residents in Shanghai can have hardly failed to notice the rapid growth of steamer traffic from this port, and the number of Companies that have been started especially to promote it. Many of us, still here, remember when lorchas were the fastest means of conveyance between Shanghai and Ningpo; and when a signal-man at Chinhai warned these to wait, outside, for a favourable turn in the market. Still more of us have risked our lives in the crazy old *Feima*, or have luxuriated by contrast in the now extinct *Waratah*. It seems incredible, but even the *William IV* had once a market value; and sundry other extraordinary relics of primeval ship-building carried passengers and cargo at irregular intervals, to and from this rising port. The first attempts to improve on this state of things were not financially happy. The Shanghai Steam Navigation Company was long a byeword for misfortune; and its "China and Japan" sister exploded, after a very brief period of existence. Let us pass over four years and look at the present. We have to count, to arrive at the number of steam lines having head-quarters or stations at this port. Passing by the old P. & O., which is contemporary with even those early days we write of, there are the Messageries Imperiales, the Pacific Mail, and

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Holt's lines of ocean steamers; the Shanghai Steam Navigation, the Union, and a bantling whose health is yet too delicate for christening, on the Yang-tze; Messrs. Kroes' line to Japan; the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company again, and Messrs. Trautmann's line to the North, besides numerous single steamers which run, comet-like, in eccentric orbits, obeying the influence of the last commercial news. We have become so accustomed to daily communication with Ningpo, that growls both loud and deep were vented, when the S. S. N. withdrew a steamer, after acquiring monopoly of that line; and the northern trade repays, by splendid freight, constant steam communication.

And now we are going to have another Company. 'Tis true, it is only an old friend under a new name. Messrs. Trautmann and Co.'s steamers *Nanzing* and *Ying-tze-fei* belong henceforward to a "North-China Steamer Company" and are to have other three companions, so soon as these can be procured. The new Company is to have a capital of Tls. 300,000 in shares of Tls. 500 each; and is to purchase the two steamers just named, for Tls. 75,000 and Tls. 60,000 respectively; the latter's wharf property, subject to an annual rental of Tls. 1,800, being also bought for Tls. 30,000. That firm is still to manage the business of the Company, on much the same terms, apparently, that Messrs. Russell and Co. manage the S. S. N. They are to receive 5 per cent on increased freight, and 2½ per cent commission on steamers built or purchased; providing necessary office premises and staff. Calculating from the net profits of the two steamers, last year, it is hoped to pay a dividend of 34 per cent besides returning 10 per cent on freight to contributing shareholders. The predictions of a prospectus are not always realised; and may possibly not be so in this instance. But though the new Company may not pay 34 per cent, it has every chance of doing extremely well. It is not starting a new line, with the task of creating a new traffic. It buys two well-known steamers, running on a well-worn route. It buys the stock and interest of a well-established business—which it intends to enlarge; and, more than all, it works amicably with its giant rival the S. S. N., so that no internecine competition may be looked for, unless against intruders. There is no intention, we believe, of interfering on the Yang-tze, which will be left to the two Companies that now "farm" it. The "North-China Steamer Company," as its name implies, will address its energies to the large and increasing trade between Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang. And we have no doubt it will prove a remunerative undertaking. These three Companies should be sufficiently strong to keep the trade of North China in their own hands, at any rate for some years to come,—and to satisfy the public, while working advantageously for the interests of their shareholders.

The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo remarked, last year, on the growing appreciation of the Chinese for foreign steamers, and the gradual abandonment of their own junks as a means of transport. He opined that they "had lost all respect for their own naval architecture, and that no new generation of sea-going junks is springing up to take the place of that which is dying out." He was writing, however, principally on the text of the grain tribute; and pointing to the future carriage of the grain in foreign built ships, as a likely and proximate event. The gradual adoption by the Chinese of the foreign style of hull, was implied as a likely consequence of this event. The tendency, even since Mr. Dick wrote, has been to confirm his view. More and more, the junk is losing ground; but more and more, the steamer rather than the sailing ship is supplying its place. Chinese merchants are interested in all the local Companies; and travel and ship goods by all the coast and river steamers, in preference to their own primitive hulls. Sails must always command a certain patronage; but everything seems to portend that the leap, here, will be nearly complete from the earliest to the latest system of transport; that, in abandoning their own junks, the Chinese will at once pass over the intermediate stage, and acquiesce in the tendency, which Holt's ocean line so strongly illustrates, to prefer steam to sails even for heavy and ordinary carriage.

CHINESE CIVILISATION.

"Shortly after commencing the study of the Chinese language" says Mr. T. T. Meadows, under Dr. Neumann at the Munich University, I was led to ask the professor, from the class, if the Chinese were a civilized people? He answered, 'yes; certainly, (*ja wohl*);' and I remember that, in spite of this distinct answer, I was not a whit more enlightened about the Chinese than before. It was some years afterwards before I discovered that the question I wanted to put was: 'What is civilized?' Mr. Meadows' answer to this question occupies nearly 200 pages of close print, and though he gives two definitions of civilization and definitions of cultivation to supplement them, we close the book more bewildered than enlightened. We are far from saying that the erudite writer has not contributed many valuable ideas, which have a tendency to help towards a solution of the question, but still we feel that we have as vague ideas on the subject when we have read the essay, as we had when we commenced.

Yet the various questions about Missionary work, education and the like, which are recurring perpetually in China, are really more or less closely connected with this root question, what is civilization? Until we have cleared our minds on this subject, we shall never arrive at distinct and permanent solutions to many intricate subsidiary enquiries. Let us go to the derivation of the word. It is connected with "civitas" a state or commonwealth, "civis" a citizen, "civilis" pertaining to citizens, and so on. Thus then, it is a condition proper to a man living with other men in social intercourse. Shall we be very wrong then, if we define the civilized man as the man who has the clearest appreciation of his duties to his fellow men, and carries out those duties in the fullest and most exemplary manner. This is very well, but if we do this, we admit a moral element into our idea of a civilized man. We imply that he is a being whose conscience is well instructed, and who obeys the directions of that conscience in his daily life.

If this view be adopted we shall convict, as uncivilised, many men who have hitherto ranked high in the world's esteem. For instance, we call torture a barbarous punishment; the man who inflicts it on his brother man is styled a barbarian. Yet Lord Bacon used the rack, and few would stigmatise the author of the "Novum Organum" and the "Advancement of Learning" as a savage. An apprehension of these difficulties has induced men in popular speech to use the word civilisation in a much lower sense than we have indicated. It is now almost invariably applied to men and nations who make the fullest use of the physical objects with which they are surrounded. For our own part, we do not regret this deterioration of the term. It exhibits, in our judgment, a very correct view of the real state of affairs, which obliges us to recognize the fact that civilization has little or nothing to do with the moral character of a nation. A man may habitually travel in luxurious railway carriages, reside in a dwelling fitted up with every appliance of comfort and elegance, eat and drink the choicest viands, enjoy the most refined books, the most enchanting music, and the most superb paintings; and yet practise vices which his Saxon ancestors, reared in the simplicity of the days of Egbert, would blush to hear named. A woman may habitually move in the best society of London and Paris, listen with appreciative ears to the operas of Rossini and Gounod, criticize the masterpieces of ancient and modern Art, array herself in toilettes which defy imitation for their luxurious gracefulness, and yet be guilty of practices which would become Jezebel or Theodora. The morals of a people are not made by their painters and upholsterers.

Therefore, for the sake of clearness, it is far better to accept the popular low sense of civilization, and not to attempt to assign functions to it which belong to something else. Morality depends on the instruction of the conscience. What is the best mode of training this guide of life, is another question. The Theologian and the Philosopher must settle that between them; for ourselves we prefer to let civilization relate to the work man has to do in making the most of this his dwelling place—the world. Thus we shall have no difficulty in assigning various graduated places to various nations. The civilization of the West may be accepted as the highest type, without any disturbance from the assaults of those who fling in our teeth our crying national sins. They are a deep and deadly disgrace to us, but they are not traceable to the fact that we travel faster than our ancestors; nor are they arguments for arresting the nations in the race of scientific and physical progress.

Bearing this in mind, we shall recognise the deficiences and the excellencies in civilisations other than our own. We shall not, as Mr. Buckle did, deny the term civilised to Scotland and to Spain, because of the phantastic errors in their widely opposed creeds. We shall judge mens' claim to the title of civilised by considering what they have done in this world, not what they have thought about another. The inventors of printing, the mariner's compass, and gunpowder will then be duly recognised, and we shall not condemn them with unseemly contempt because Buddhism and Taouism are full of glaring absurdities. The domain thus covered by the much abused word civilisation will, with these deductions, be quite sufficiently wide. The progress man has made towards "the relief of his estate" will be the test of his fitness to be called civilised. Ethical questions will be excluded and referred for solution to other quarters, and a wide and vaguely used word will gain in definiteness and precision.

ECLIPSES.

As might be expected, the views of nations less advanced in knowledge than ourselves, about eclipses are full of curious and eccentric absurdity. The Chinese, though they have have calculated solar eclipses, as Mr. Wylie has shown us, since 2,127 B. C. are by no means accurate and precise in their notions on this topic. Even with all the aid that they have derived from Europeans and notably from the Jesuit missionaries, they seem unable to advance in this science when unassisted, and still adhere to their superstitions against all evidence. We are told that, on one occasion, some clouds covered the sky so that an eclipse could not be seen. Whereupon, the courtiers repaired to the Emperor to felicitate him that heaven, touched by his virtues, had spared him the pain of witnessing the "eating of the sun." It is however, we believe, a popular delusion to imagine that the celestials regard the devourer as a dragon. They understand that the moon alters its relations with the sun and with our planet during an eclipse, but they regard the darkness as resulting from the partial or complete mastication of the former by the latter. It is easy for us to look down on these crude notions, and yet beliefs equally fantastic have prevailed in all lands in the early days of science. Calculations render it probable that the Jewish prophets refer to eclipses visible in their day. And they are evidently regarded with blind awe as the forerunners of impending judgment. The eclipse of September 30, B. C. 610, is vividly described by Herodotus as interrupting a battle between the Medes and the Lydians. "As however," we read, "the balance had not inclined in favour of either nation, another combat took place in the sixth year, in the course of which, just as the battle was growing warm, day was on a sudden changed into night. This event had been foretold by Thales the Milesian, who forwarned the Ionians of it, fixing for it the very year in which it actually took place. The Medes and Lydians when they observed the change ceased fighting, and were alike anxious to have terms of peace agreed on." Here we see distinct traces of a superstitious view of the phenomenon prevailing amongst the rank and file of the people, and an enlightened comprehension distinguishing the opinion of the man of science. To come to our own country and a date comparatively modern, we find Shakespeare putting into the mouth of Gloster, the representative of the average intellect of the day, the following sentence: "These late eclipses in the sun and moon portend no good to us. Though the wisdom of nature can reason it thus and thus, yet nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects: love cools, friendship falls off, brothers divide: in cities mutinies; in countries discord; in palaces treason; and the bond cracked twixt son and father." On the other hand the acute and cynical Edmund, representing probably the advanced intelligence of the Poet himself, does not hesitate to ridicule the popular notions:—"This is the excellent foppery of the world! that when we are sick in fortune, (often the surfeit of our own behaviour), we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and stars; as if we were villains on necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion." And close upon our own time, so recently as September, 1820, the adherents of Queen Caroline in country places regarded the eclipse during the proceedings against the Queen in the House of Lords, as a celestial demonstration of wrath against George the Fourth. These passages and this fact give us evidence, were there any wanting, that up to a comparatively recent date the phenomena of the heavens were regarded by ordinary Englishmen with stupid wonder or abject terror; we need not then marvel that the uninstructed masses in China are as ignorant and as superstitious.

The eclipse on the 18th instant began at 35 minutes after 2 A.M., Greenwich mean time, in long. 49° 25 E. and lat. 12° 6 N. a point on the coast of Abyssinia. The northern limit of the eclipse passed across Asia and the North Pacific Ocean. The central eclipse began at half past 3 A.M., in long. 35 55 E. and lat. 11¼° N. The central line passed just south of Arabia across Hindostan, the northern part of Borneo to the northern limit of Australia. The southern limit passed across Madagascar, the Indian Ocean, to the southern limit of Australia. The eclipse ended at 49 minutes after 7 A.M. Greenwich mean time, in long 149° 59 E. and lat. 15° 23 S. a point in the Pacific Ocean of Australia. It was visible in Shanghai from 12h. 57m. until 2h. 20m.

THE CUSTOMS.

We have written so much about the unjust system, or rather no-system of promotion in the Customs department, that the subject has become tiresome. But we intend to persist in our exposure, as we believe the welfare of a service in which foreigners are much interested, to depend greatly on a change being made in the present policy. It is difficult to go farther than we have gone, without naming individual cases; and this is obviously undesirable. We have dwelt already on the unrewarded services of old hands, on the unmerited promotion of juniors; on the hobbies of "linguistic acquirement"

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and "Cosmopolitan composition" ridden to death. And we now read, in the *Customs Gazette* of appointments made up to 30th June last, the verification of all our complaints. The paper literally teems with injustice—men who have worked faithfully in the service, nearly since its formation, rank as first and second class clerks, while others who joined only yesterday, rank as second and third class Commissioners. Even a knowledge of Chinese is not sufficient to secure the favour of the Inspector General, now; German or American nationality is also an essential; and when these two requisites are combined, a degree of fitness is held to be shown which eclipses the collective business knowledge, judgment, and experience, of a score of senior colleagues There is one innovation, much needed to cover all this irregularity, which we are surprised Mr. Hart has not thought of. He should create the post of Interpreter and Adviser to all these youthful Commissioners. The injustice of the reversed positions would be little more glaring than it is at present. It is true, an experienced senior who possesses no other qualification than business experience, is to be generally found in the list of clerks over whom the inexperienced junior is appointed to rule. But such a man should be given a certain degree of control over his superior—to prevent him, for instance, from committing the literary eccentricities of which Mr. Kopsch has been guilty, in the Kelung Report from which we make a few extracts elsewhere; or which used to lend interest to the singularly dull reports from Chinkeang. Mr. Hart should certainly caution his protegés against committing themselves in print, without first submitting their effusions to the judgment of a more able and experienced clerk.

YOKOHAMA.

A correspondent writes.—There are some strange rumours afloat, but which are believed to be true. It is said that an appointment of Inspector of the Japanese Navy and another of Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces have been created and given to two Americans, the names freely given but not published.

Yesterday it was current that the French had hauled down the Japanese flag at the Dock at Akoski, and taken possession of the place, holding the same as a material guarantee. I doubt the hauling down the flag, but 'tis well known that the French want a large overdue sum on these works, and they will hold, if they don't now, the property for due payment.

At Hiogo things seems unsatisfactory. The Government have called upon the Bankers to provide some 240,000 boos, and give them paper money in exchange redeemable in 13 years. The Government then say they are so poor they cannot receive their own paper money for duties. The Bankers have to grin and bear; the paper currency is at 15 to 18 per cent discount. A notice prohibiting the sale of Rice to foreigners has also been issued. The merchants here seem dissatified with the present rule, and say the government seem disposed to treat foreigners with disrespect, and to throw obstructions in the way of commerce.

They do things in a wise sort of way here. There is an amusing advertisement in the paper,—amusing because of its extreme absurdity. The Postmaster says, on and after this date (6th August) not less than one dollar's worth of postage stamps will be sold. Fancy a poor widow going to St. Martins' le Grand to post her pen'orth to her son, and being told she could have nothing less than 4s. 2d. worth of stamps.

The *Japan Gazette* says the disagreement which has been looked forward to as likely among the Southern daimios, is at length tending to break out; that Chosiu is on the point of withdrawing to his province; and it gives the following translation from Japanese newspapers published in Yedo, as explaining the motives for his defection.

"Remonstrance addressed in the 3rd month (April 1868) by the rifle brigade of Choshiu (Ki hei tai) to Arisugawa Mia on three subjects.

"That the Emperor himself goes to the Quanto to inflict punishment is not right."

"By his departure he will not only cause great anxiety to all people but everywhere in the whole country although in profound reverence all sorts of things, good and bad ones, will be said about him; if the idea of his departure is therefore not abandoned, very soon the commencement of a terrible excitement will appear in the country.

"If the foreigners are invited to the Imperial court who will be the man, when the time for expulsion has come, to employ his energy for this purpose? Therefore it is not right that the foreigners are admitted to the Dairo.

"The government of the empire must be given back to the house of Tokugawa; the princes shall consult with each other on the subject of some abuses, but nothing else ought to be altered.

"To this government (of the Tycoon) to which the people have been accustomed for more than three hundred years, they still are devoted in fidelity and obedience; even if it were said that the old imperial government was to be reinstituted as in former ages—and or if the government offices were filled with Daimios Kugés, it would be a vain trouble, the people would never submit to them.

"If this state of affairs lasts, the time will come when the princes refuse to obey the orders of the emperor, and will intrench themselves in their provinces to the ruin of the country.

"Therefore the government ought to be returned immediately to the family of Tokugawa. If this is not done disorders will arise immediately and the restoration of peace will become an impossibility."

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held on the 20th instant—Present Mr. F. H. Bell, Chairman, Messrs. Cunningham, Probst, Overweg Dow, Groom, Gamwell, Brown, Maccall, Maclean, Cameron, Lavers, Porter, White, King, Simpson, &c.

The minutes of the preceding general and special meetings were read and confirmed. The Directors' Report was also read as follows:—

REPORT.

The Directors have to lay before the Shareholders a report of the Working of the Company, from 1st January to 30th June, 1868, and a Balance Sheet showing its position at the latter date.

It appears from the Accounts, which have been duly audited, that there was at credit of the Company a balance, exclusive of capital, of Tls. 125,294.92.

The Directors regret that there should again appear in the account so large an item under the head of losses, the greater part of which, viz., Tls. 51,957.38 was occasioned by the Fire at Foochow.

In consequence of the resolution passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders, held 7th April, 1868, the Company has ceased doing business at the outports, and only grants risks in Shanghai up to 31st December next.

Since the date of the accounts, the sum of Tls. 34,000,00 has been placed to Fixed Deposit Account.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1868.

Dr.	*Taels.*	*Taels.*
To Premia collected to 30th June, 1868	32,538.44	
,, Interest Account	10,633.48	
,, Exchange	104.01	
		43,275.93
,, Balance transferred to Reserve Fund		16,597.04
Shanghai Taels		52,872.97

Cr.	*Taels.*
By Losses and Claims	52,043.91
,, Commission allowed to Agents	1,460.28
,, Salaries	2,950.00
,, Directors' Account for 1867 and 1868	695.00
,, Re-insurance	736.26
,, Charges	1,987.52
Shanghai Taels	59,872.97

After an enquiry by Mr. Maclean regarding the suspense account,

Mr. Groom proposed and Mr. Dow seconded

"That the report as presented be accepted and the accounts as shown by the Balance sheet to 30th June, 1868, be passed."

Carried unanimously.

The Chairman then said that, in accordance with the vote passed at the last meeting, the Directors had ceased taking risks at the outports, confining their business to Shanghai. But they found, after the 30th June, that it would be unsafe taking risks even in Shanghai. They could only get risks at the annual rate. That is to say—if they accepted a risk for three months, they could only get the annual rate. This was an unsafe basis for any Fire Insurance Company to work on; and the Directors had, therefore, discontinued all risks, pending any remarks the Shareholders might have to offer. The most important questions now seemed to be—whether they should take any more risks, and whether they should re-insure the remaining outstanding risks, or allow them to run off.

Mr. Groom asked whether their risks in Hongkong had been reinsured, or whether any steps had been taken to do so.

The Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Groom asked whether any steps had been taken in regard to winding up the Company. It seemed the business of this meeting to decide on the future existence of the Company.

Mr. Cunningham thought that point had been decided at the last general meeting.

Mr. Groom admitted that it had been so virtually. But if any idea of continuing the office did exist, it behoved them to elect a provisional committee at this meeting. It might be better to take the opinion of the shareholders present, and to settle the matter; and thus save the trouble of calling an extraordinary meeting.

In reply to Mr. Maccall, the Chairman said the Directors had ascertained some time ago, that the cost of reinsuring their risks would be Tls. 45,000. He could not say exactly what it would be at present—probably about Tls. 25 000. If the question of re-insurance were left to the Directors, they would of course do their best to save the shareholders from risk.

Mr. Cunningham now proposed and Mr. Probst seconded

"That, in pursuance of the action of the Shareholders at the Special General Meeting held on the 7th April, 1868, the Directors are empowered to close the business of the Company definitely on the 31st December next, and to make distribution of the capital and accumulated profits as soon thereafter as possible."

The Chairman having assented to a remark by Mr. Lavers, that in the meantime no further risks would be taken? this resolution was carried and the meeting separated.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

August 17th, 1868.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq., and a Jury,

Messrs. F. D. Barnes, J. Dunn, R. B. Williams, Hopkins and R. Mackenzie.

Regina v. Hart (charge of murder.)

Mr. Mowat, Law Secretary, prosecuted.
Mr. Hannen defended the prisoner.

The prisoner pleaded Not guilty.

Mr. Mowat explained that the indictment charged the prisoner with having murdered one James Sparkes, on board the British ship *Coulnakyle*, in the harbour of Chefoo, on the 6th July 1868. It was his (Mr. M.'s) duty – an exceptional and an unpleasant one—to ask the Jury to find him guilty of the crime. To enable them to follow the evidence more closely, he would give an outline of the facts to be laid before them. The *Coulnakyle* was lying in Chefoo harbour. Sparkes and the prisoner were members of her crew. On the night specified, Sparkes and a few others went on board the gunboat lying in port, and returned about 11 P.M. Hart did not go; but when they returned was lying in his bunk. The first thing that occurred was that, immediately on his return, Sparkes went over to Hart and asked "are you asleep." The latter replied in the negative; whereon Sparkes said—"I have a good mind to pay you out for what you did the other night." This was in allusion to something which had passed before when, Hart being sober and Sparkes drunk, the former had used his advantage to endeavour to throttle Sparkes and gouge his eye out. On the present occasion, Hart retorted "I will give you something for waking me"; turned round, took a knife, and plunged it into Sparkes' side somewhere in the region of the liver. The deceased staggered back, walked across the forecastle, saying—"He has a knife;" and subsequently, "You have done for me." There was a great outcry naturally; and bottles were thrown at Hart by men present, who exclaimed "You would murder a man, would you?" A doctor was summoned; but within a hour and a half Sparkes died. A coroner's inquest was held, and the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. The proceedings to-day were a consequence of that verdict. There were two questions for the consideration of the Jury. 1st. Did the deceased come by his death by Hart's hand? and, if so, are the circumstances such as amount to murder or to manslaughter? As to whether Sparkes came by his death at Hart's hand, there could be no doubt. And here he might make a remark about the absence of medical testimony. He was quite prepared to be asked by the Counsel for the Defence—why no doctor was adduced as a witness? His answer was that the *Coulnakyle* was lying at Chefoo at the time—she had since visited Foochow and left for England, so that only two or three necessary witnesses had been kept—and it had been thought inexpedient to summon from Chefoo, for an indefinite time, the only medical gentleman in the place; thus depriving the community of his attendance. He would cite two seamen who had been eye-witnesses; and though neither they nor any of those concerned had any medical education, he trusted they could give a good opinion as to the cause of death of a man whom they saw in health and strength at one moment, struck by a knife the next, and die an hour and a half later. All the necessary examinations had been made at Chefoo, but a technical rule prevented his putting them in as evidence. On the second point, as to whether the crime were murder or manslaughter, it was desirable to lay before the jury one or two principles which he (Mr. M.) had no doubt could be usefully employed in guiding them. First, then, he would remark that, in the eye of the law, every homicide presumed murder, until the contrary was shown. It was incumbent on the prisoner or his counsel to show that there were attendant circumstances which removed the crime from that of murder. Mr. Mowat went on to define the legal distinction between murder and manslaughter (quoting from Russell, vol. 1, p. 711. Arch. p. 445, Russell, p. 95, &c.) From this it would be apparent that the provocation which reduced the crime to manslaughter must be neither slight not trifling; what would be justification for a blow, would be no justification for the employment of a lethal weapon; no word, however opprobrious, was sufficient provocation. He might quote more, but believed he had made tolerably clear the principle which ought to guide them. He might add, however, that no provocation could justify homicide. So if the jury were satisfied that Sparkes died from his wound, they had no option but to find the prisoner guilty of murder or manslaughter. No doubt the circumstances for legal consideration would be impressed on them by his Lordship, but it had seemed to him (Mr. M.) that they might be usefully borne in mind by the jury while the prisoner was in the panel.

William Allen, able seaman of the *Coulnakyle*, knows Hart; knew James Sparkes; they were all ship mates together; remembers 6th July, six weeks ago. I was in bed asleep, when Sparkes came to my bed and called me. He said "Turn out my son, and put on your boots." I turned out and I followed him across towards Hart's bunk. I followed to the middle of the windlass, about two yards from the bunk. There was a light in the forecastle, I could see what passed. Sparkes said, "Hart are you asleep? I have a good mind to pay you out for trying to gouge my eye." Hart slewed round, and said, "I'll give you something for calling me." Immediately he put his hand into the side of his bunk, took out a knife, and shoved it forward. Sparkes was lying over Hart's bunk. Sparkes came running across the forecastle and said. "He's got a knife." Two men then picked up an empty bottle and threw it to Hart's bunk. That was when they saw Sparkes was stabbed. Hart was lying half on his left side and half on his stomach. His face was towards the ship's side; his back was towards Sparkes. He took the knife from the side of his bed, between himself and Sparkes. The knife was lying behind his back.

Mr. Mowat would now open a packet sent by the Chefoo Coroner's Court, enclosing the knife.

Witness recognised the knife (handed to him), There is nothing particularly remarkable about the knife.

Mr. Mowat was asking further questions, when Mr. Hannen objected that Mr. Mowat was putting leading questions to induce prisoner to recognise the knife.

Witness continued, I dont think the knife was so sharp. I saw the knife taken out of Hart's bed. This is like Hart's knife. Sparkes said nothing more. He went to his chest and sat down. I went out of the forecastle. He did say "Hart, you've done for me now." He repeated this several times.

Mr. Mowat asked whether witness went for the Doctor Mr. Hannen again objected that this was a leading question. Mr. Mowat merely put it to lead up to a point of time.

Witness.—I saw the Doctor come. He examined the wound. Sparkes said—"let me slew over and die." I then went as one of a crew to the gunboat, to fetch a marine. When we came back, Sparkes was dead.

To Court.—I saw the wound. I saw blood; there was not much. Sparkes was well before this took place.

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Mr. Hannen objected to a question by Mr. Mowat as to what caused Hart's death. The witness was not an expert.

Witness continued — Hart was sober. Sparkes was so before he went to the gunboat; and he spoke to me well enough after his return. Hart is a bad tempered man. Sparkes had a bad temper too. When Sparkes lay over Hart, I did not see Sparkes do anything. I did not see him raise his hand.

To Mr. Hannen.—I followed Sparks, without knowing what was going to happen. I have heard them have a quarrel with their tongues, never fight. I have had a fight with Sparkes. I was not on bad terms with him, afterwards. Hart does forgive quickly, though he is quick-tempered. I was'nt present when he and Sparkes had the row. Sparkes told me of it, afterwards. I remember Hart giving a glass of grog to Sparkes the next morning; but Sparkes would not take it. I went swear he didn't, but I don't think he took it. I never saw them came to blows. I not not remember a conversation in which Sparkes accused Hart of having tried to gouge his eye out; and when Hart described the circumstance, saying he merely he held him down by the throat. I don't know whether Hart is a heavy sleeper. (The learned Counsel here cross-examined witness at some length, trying to shake his evidence describing the circumstance under which the wound was given.) I am quite sure as to the way he put the knife into him. I saw nothing in Sparks' hand. I swear nothing happened that I have not described. If anything else had happened, I must have seen it. The board of the side of the bunk would come up to my middle (about). I did not see Sparkes put his foot on the edge of the bunk. I don't remember whether prisoner used to keep a knife, spoon and fork in his bunk.

To Mr. Mowat.—The forecastle is about my height. The blow was made as Sparkes was leaning over the bunk.

To Court.—The wound was on the right side.

To a Juror.—The knife is one of the ordinary sheath knives used by sailors. There are no knives provided for the sailors. They each use their own. Hart was in his own bunk.

E. Morrison.—Seaman of the *Coubakyle*. I remember the night when Sparkes was stabbed. I went on board the gunboat and returned about eleven o'clock. Sparkes was with me. When we returned Hart was in his bed. Collins woke him and said I've lost a note. Hart said, "all right." Sparkes next spoke to Hart and asked him if he was satisfied. Hart said, "perfectly satisfied." He (S.) then told him about "going on board the gun-boat and telling tales." After that Sparkes said he had a good mind to pay him back for what he had done on shore. Sparkes crossed over to Hart, and when he came back he lifted up his singlet, and I saw he was stabbed. He then fell down. The wound was on the right side. I first saw the knife (produced) on the Sabbath. It is Hart's knife. I know it is Hart's knife because he showed it to me. I noticed the knife is rounded at the point; it was not so before. It is not usual to take knives to bed. I don't know why the knife was pointed. I remember Hart having a pointed knife before. It was at Amoy. I don't know what caused Sparkes' death. I think Hart was sober that night.

To Mr. Hannen,—Sparkes was intoxicated. After we came back, Sparkes went over to the other side with the bottle in his hand. I saw him lift his hand and say "take than you ———." I could not see whether he struck, but I saw him raise his arm. I remember Hart had a knife and spoon—but don't know if he had a fork. He used to keep them alongside of his bed. When Sparkes went up to him, he was lying on his left side, with his face to the ship's side. I remember Hart saying that he had taken Sparkes by the throat and held him down because he did not want to fight him. Sparkes had a sneering way about him. I never heard Hart say he had ill-will towards Sparkes. I heard Sparkes say he would mark Hart before he got to Foochow; and I heard him say, he would take six months for what he would do to Hart. I know Hart is a very heavy sleeper. I heard Sparkes call Allen.

Mr. Mowat.—I never crossed the forecastle. I saw the bottle in Sparkes' hand but I did not hear the sound of the blow. Sparkes was frequently threatening Hart.

To a Juror—All the men on the *Coubakyle* are allowed to carry sheath knives. I saw Sparkes' hand rise, but could not see his body as there was a locker between us. Almost all sailors' sheath knives are sharp pointed knives.

(This closed case for prosecution.)

No witnesses called for the defence.

Mr. Mowat said he would not occupy the time of the jury longer than necessary, in going over the evidence. He would premise that it was quite clear Sparks met his death at the hands of Hart; and the question for the jury was merely whether this was murder or manslaughter. With regard to the evidence, the first witness told what he saw—he saw the prisoner stab Sparks and this witness is the one who knew most about the occurrence, for he was present all this time. The other witness had told a story about a bottle being raised &c., but it was very strange that he was sitting down and did not feel sufficient interest in the matter to rise and see what was going on. Again, he said he saw a bottle raised and heard an oath, but he heard no blow, and the first witness had sworn distinctly there was no blow. If the jury thought the blow was not given, it was clearly murder, but even if it was given, it did not follow it was not murder, because the provocation was not adequate to justify the return blow. The law supposed malice when a man took a knife in his hand, and if the jury thought there was malice, the crime was murder. Mr. Mowat then went on to say that the manifest deduction to be drawn from the evidence was that Sparkes wanted to fight Hart but that if he had wanted to take a mean advantage he would have done so while Hart was asleep, and concluded by saying he left the case in the hands of the jury, with the hope that any short-comings on his own part would not prejudice the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Hannen in reply, said that Mr. Mowat, in his case, had tried to show that Hart bore malice towards Sparkes, but the evidence showed that Hart was a man who readily forgave, while on the other hand Sparkes was a man who bore malice and would not speak, for days, to a man who had offended him. Again, the prosecutor had asked the jury to believe that Hart sharpened his knife on Saturday, in the hope that Sparkes would give him the opportunity to use it on Monday. But was this likely? would the jury for one moment believe that this knife was sharpened with the express idea of committing this crime? Mr. Hannen then quoted *Rusden on crimes* to show that a blow is sufficient provocation to make a case of this kind, manslaughter; and continued by asking the jury to look at the the evidence. The deceased comes on board the ship in an infuriated drunken state—goes up to the prisioner—uses a foul oath and strikes him with a bottle The prisoner is in his bunk and can't get out of it, and finding this, first feels for his boots in order to protect himself, but not finding them, he unfortunately takes this knife and strikes deceased with it. Now he (Mr. H.) would ask the jury if this was not what any one would do? A man must protect himself in some way. Two witnesses had been called for the prosecution, one of whom flatly contradicts the other; and Mr. Mowat asked the jury to believe one and not the other. But he could not impeach his own witnesses. If he thought the second witness' story improbable, why did he put him in the box? Again, it was a notable thing that the first witness (Allen) remembered everything that told against the prisoner, but could not remember one single circumstance in his favour. Mr. Hannen then remarked on what sort of man the evidence had shown Sparkes to be, and concluded saying he left the case in the hands of the jury, with confidence that they would decide it fairly.

The Assistant Judge then briefly summed up the evidence:—The jury had a most important duty, viz., to decide the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. The evidence was short and, unfortunately, very contradictory. The jury would of course have to give the prisoner the benefit of every doubt. When a man kills another, the law infers malice, and it had been attempted in this case to prove special malice; but it was for the jury to draw the inference. The evidence as to the prisoner sharpening his knife at Amoy, seemed to show that he was in the habit of having a knife with a sharp point One witness had stated that Hart was not struck by Sparkes; but the second witness who gave his evidence, with every appearance of truth, stated positively that Sparkes did raise a bottle in his hand, and used words which indicated that a blow had been struck. It was for the jury to consider whether the prisoner was justified in using a knife, and whether using the knife rendered the crime murder. The Learned Judge then read to the jury the general principles of the law regarding homicide.

The Jury retired, returning in a few minutes with a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Miscellaneous.

The *Friend of India* says there is every prospect of the Suez Canal being opened from sea to sea, next year. But its depth will be only six feet, instead of the twenty-six promised.

As an instance of Chinese energy when relieved from Mandarin influence, it is interesting to note that the first ship built in Labuan is now upon the stocks; and will be speedily launched by her owner, one of the Chinese traders of the colony.

The high tides that have occurred during the last few days have covered the crown of both the Bubbling Well and French roads, in places, and flooded the adjacent fields. The bores with which they have commenced have been noticed some distance up the river, and in the branch creeks.

To those who predict that Shanghai is destined to become the Calcutta of China, it may be interesting to know that it is proposed to build a bridge over the Hooghly. Howrah, on the opposite side of the river to Calcutta, began very much as Pootung has done And there are those who predict that Pootung is one day destined to assume equal importance.

We have been favoured with the following account of the weather, &c., experienced by the "*Cadiz*" during a tyhoon, on August 10th.

August 8th. 4 p.m left Yokohama; 6 p.m. in jibboom, moderate light Northerly winds and rainy weather. 9th, Noon, light variable airs and fine, with long S. Westerly swell, long. 33° 34′ N., long. 136° 54′, Bar. 29.70, Ther. 85; 3 p.m., lat. 33° 25′ N., long. 136° 24′ E., Bar. 29.64, Ther. 85, Ousima in sight, light Easterly breeze and cloudy with long increasing swell from S.W. and threatening appearance Stood to the Southward to get sea room. Close reefed trysail and staysail and put extra gaskets on square sails, and prepared for bad weather; 7 p.m., kept ship on her course Bar. 29.64 Ther. 81. 10th, 3 a.m., wind E.S.E., Bar. 29.52, Ther. 85, moderate breeze with wild appearance; Barometer still falling, brought ship to on Port-tack, heading S.E. ½ S. under close reefed fore and main-trysails and eased Engines to quite slow; 6 a.m., Bar. 29.49, Ther. 83, wind E.S.E., ship's head S.S.E, strong breeze with threatening appearance all round, heavy swell from S S.W. to S.S.E.; 7 00 a.m, Bar. 29.47, Ther. 83, Southerly breeze with overcast weather. A sharp squall with heavy rain passed over, wind E.S.E., ship's head E.S.E, speed 4 knots. 8.00 a.m. ship's head S. by E. tacked to N.E., strong breeze and squally weather with very threatening appearance, swell from S.W. very long and heavy, ship rolling and taking in much water, Bar. 29.49, Ther. 80, wind S.E. by E., speed 4.4 knots. The ship evidently on the N.E. quadrant of a Cyclone, travelling to the Westward very slowly, the wind having hauled to the Southward and the glass having risen slightly. 9.00 a.m., Bar. 29.48, Ther. 82, strong breeze and fine sky with with passing clouds, N. 3° E., Barometer steady, kept ship on her course; 10.00 a.m., Bar. 29.48, Ther. 82, wind E. by N., ships head S. by W., speed 8.4 knots, strong breeze with passing clouds. 10.50 a.m., Bar. 29.44, Ther. 82, same weather, Barometer falling, brought ship to on Port-tack and eased Engines to quite slow; 11.50 a.m., Bar. 29.40, Ther. 84, wind E. by N., strong increasing breeze and overcast weather heavy confused sea. The Cyclone having to all appearance recurved and travelling to the N. Eastward, tacked to N.E. set staysail and fore-topsail and went on full speed to the North to get out of the Cyclone, wind E. by. N., head N.N.E., speed 6¼ knots. Noon, Bar. 29.08, Ther. 84, moderate gale and overcast heavy confused sea from S.S.W., ship taking in much water, lat. by obsn. 32° 3′ N., long. E. 135° 26′; 1.00 p.m., Bar. 29·35, Ther. 84, wind E. by N., ships head N.N.E., speed 6½ knots, strong gale and overcast with occasional gusts and lulls. 2.00 p.m., Bar. 29.34, Ther. 85, wind E.N.E., head N. by E. ¾ E., speed 6½ knots, split mizen and shifted it with best, same weather; 3.30 p.m., Bar. 29.31, Ther. 85, moderate gale and overcast with occasional gusts and lulls, finding that the Cyclone was coming up from S.S.W. and proceeding to the N. Eastward, and that it was gaining fast on the ship, as evinced by the fall of Barometer and there not being sufficient sea room to run to the N.W. deemed it advisable, being in the left hand semi-circle of the Cyclone's track, to heave to on port tack and let the cyclone pass to the Eastward; and as the wind and sea had so much increased decided on putting her on the other tack immediately, lest it should become impracticable. 3.35, in foretrysail and head sail and tacked to the S.E., eased engines to dead slow. Got stern boat in board; 4 00 Bar. 29.30, Ther. 85, wind to E.N.E. Head E.S.E speed 2 knots, drifting to the Southward; increasing strong gale and heavy confused sea, ship behaving well. 5.00, Bar. 29.25, Ther. 84, gale rapidly increasing with heavy squalls. Put skylight covers on and battened them down, also battened down engine room, skylight, stokehole, etc., etc.; 6.00, Bar. 29.20, Ther. 85, wind N.E. by E. Head E.S.E. speed 1½ knots drifting to the Southward. Engines going quite slow, blowing a whole gale with hard gusts and thick rainy weather, heavy confused sea, heaviest from S S.E., ship laboring and taking in large quantities of water on deck; handed mizen trysail; 7.00, Bar. 29 12, Ther. 82, wind N.E. by E., head E.S.E., speed 1½ knots drifting to the Southward, blowing a typhoon with thick rainy weather, in mizen trysail and lay to under bare poles. 8 00, Bar. 29.02, Ther. 82, wind N.E. by E, head E.S.E., speed 1 knot, drifting to the Southward, gusts more frequent and severe, shipping heavy bodies of water, high confused sea, put tarpaulin in mizen rigging to keep ship to. 9.00, Bar. 28.90, Ther. 82, wind N.E., ship's head from E.S.E. to E., speed 1 knot, drifting to the Southward. 10 00, Bar. 28.86, Ther. 80, wind N.N.E., head E.S.E. to E., speed 1 knot. Blowing a typhoon with tremendous gusts. 10.30, during long continued and most terrific gusts, the ship was laid on her side, and dipped the leewaist boat, (life boat) under water, a sea tore the davit-block and boat from the davits. Stopped the engines to allow the wreck to clear the stern and proceeded dead slow. 11 00, Bar. 28.78, Ther. 79, wind N., ship's head E.N.E. to E., speed 1 knot, drifting to the S. by E.; blowing a typhoon with terrific gusts, heavy confused sea, ship labouring heavily and shipping heavy seas. Midnight, Bar. 28.74, Ther. 79, wind N. by W., ship's head E.N.E. to N.E., speed 1 knot. drifting to the S. Eastward, blowing a heavy typhoon with gusts of indescribable fury, ship completely deluging herself with water, the taffrail at times under water and the men at the wheel up to their waists in water; the ship behaving well under the circumstances. The boats lifted by the force of the wind, got downhaul lashings on them, the Malays behaving well. 11th, 00.30 a.m., shipped a tremendous sea forward which sprung foretrysail boom. 1.00 a.m., Bar. 28.78, Ther. 84, blowing with still greater fury, wind N.N.W., ship's head N.E. by N. to N E. by E. Took tarpaulin out of mizen rigging, very heavy rain. 2.00 a.m., Bar. 28 84, Ther. 85, wind N.N.W., ship's head N.E. to E.N.E. drifting to the S.E. by Southward, weather improving slightly. 11th, 3 a.m., Bar. 28 98, Ther. 85 wind N.W. ship's head N.N.E. to N.E. speed 1 knot drifting to the E.S.E. 4 a.m., Bar. 29.07, Ther. 82, still blowing a hurricane, gusts less severe, ship labouring and shipping heavy seas at times, wind N.W. by W. ship's head North to N.N.E.; 5.00 Bar. 29.15 Ther. 80, blowing a whole gale with overcast weather, gusts less severe and frequent, wind N.W. by W. 5.30 set main topsail (close reefed); 6.00 Bar. 29 20. Ther. 81 wind W.N W. ship's head N. by E. to N. speed 2 4 knots, the ship drifting to the strong decreasing gale, hard gusts with less sea; high confused sea ship labouring heavily and taking in much water. 7, a.m. Bar. 29.25, Ther. 82, wind N. W. by N. ship's head N. to N. by W. speed 2 knots drifting to the Eastward, weather much improved, fresh decreasing gale with occasional lulls, tacked to the S W. in one of them and went on full speed, set fore staysail and inner jib. 8 a.m., Bar. 29.30, Ther. 81, moderate gale, less but very confused sea, shipping seas at times. 9.00, Bar. 29.42, Ther. 80, wind W. by N. ship's head S. 35 W. moderate decreasing gale and sea, fine with passing clouds, heavy confused sea. 10.00, out reefs of try sails. Noon, Bar 29.50, Ther. 85, wind W. by S.; ship's head S. 35 W. steering full and bye until sea goes down to prevent her rolling masts out, strong breeze and fine weather. Noon, lat. 31° 8. N. long. 135° 36′ E. by observation. 1.45 p.m. kept ship on her course S. by W. the sea having moderated sufficiently to admit of it.

British barque *Kim-joo-hong* first part had calms and light airs with a heavy swell from S.E. to N.E. After the 10th had N.W. winds light, barometer 30.04. On the 14th had heavy rain squalls from S.E. barometer 29.76. At 1.40 A.M. came into collision with the ship *Simoda* in tow of *Samson;* carried away bowsprit, jibboom, &c., and all the head gear. Sounded pumps and found the ship was making water. Anchored at outer point at 5 A.M.

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Correspondence.

PIECE-GOODS CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—Whether or not it be the case that a well-known writer in the *Recorder* has transferred his inspiration to the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette*, it is very certain that a few such one-sided articles as the one on damaged goods in to-day's *Gazette*, will effectually annul any influence which that paper may have in leading public opinion. This, I think, is a result to be deprecated. The subject with which the article in question deals is such a simple one that even your "educational" disputants might comprehend it. It is the very prosaic transaction of transferring from one person to another bales of Shirtings, or technically, "rags." One would expect, *prima facie*, that there would be little to choose between the respective parties to such a transaction; that each would do his best to get the better of the other, with more or less regard to "good name," and the credit necessary to future transactions of the same kind. But when we are quietly told that the "chicanery" and evasion are all on the side of the buyers, while the vast power of the Chamber of Commerce is imperatively called for to protect the innocent, virtuous, "influential importer," I feel bound to rebut the preposterous assumption. If the writer of the article in the *Gazette* had come in contact with many "influential importers" he would not have committed the error he has done. He would have known that even they are men of like passions with ourselves, eager after their pound of flesh. Indeed if we are to make any invidious distinction at all between the two parties, I should say the sellers of goods, bland and affable at the Racquet Court, jovial at the Cricket ground and patronising at the Club though they be, are the class against whom protection is needed. Is it not notorious that, when a buyer has to meet an inevitable loss, and it is his interest to take as few as possible, every bale of damaged goods that he can be induced by force or persuasion to accept, is thrust upon him by the "influential importer?" If he mildly objects, he is told that by some inscrutable custom of the "house," by some inconvenience in disturbing accounts,—in short, in deference to the people's "Feng-shuey,"—"so and so many" bales damaged must be accepted, of course "with allowance." But if, on the other hand, the buyer seeks to take delivery of his purchases at a time when he can make a profit out of them, and it is his interest to take as many as possible, he is generally met by the announcement, that the goods are really so much damaged that the "influential importer" could not be so mean as to expect him to take them, and that in fact a large proportion has already been removed to the limbo of damaged goods—no option allowed the buyer of taking them at an allowance, nor even any attempt made to satisfy him that the goods were damaged at all. If after all this, the buyer retains courage enough to hint that he might be disposed to take the damages with fair allowance, he is perhaps shewn a number of damaged bales which he is welcome to take—without allowance! The custom of the house, and the "Fung-shuey," and all, have vanished as mysteriously as Mr. Disraeli's infallible "principles" in politics! Truly those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

It is, however, eminently satisfactory to be informed on such incontestable authority as the *Supreme Court Gazette*, that these unhappy differences of opinion between speculators and 'influential importers" are soon going to be set at rest by the deliberation of that most august assembly the Chamber of Commerce. I will only express a wish that, when the united wisdom of the Chamber delivers its decision, some competent person may be employed to translate the deliverance into English.

Yours truly,

Tit-for-Tat.

15th August, 1868.

KELUNG.

(Report by M. Kopsch Acting Commissioner of Customs.)

The small chop of Tea exported this quarter by Chinese went to Macao via Hongkong, where it is mixed with Canton Teas. As the coarseness of Tamsui Tea renders it unfit for the European market, partly on account of Native ignorance in manipulating and firing the leaf, it has occurred to me that much of this Tea might be made into Brick Tea for the Siberian market. Brick Tea "is made of the coarser leaves and upper branches of the Tea plant, and does not undergo the various processes of manipulation and desiccation to which Black and other Teas prepared for European consumption are subjected to, but, when in its natural state, is moistened by a simple application of steam, and then compressed in a wooden mould into the form of bricks (whence its name.)"

Such an apparently simple process might in all probability be taught the natives, and which, I fancy, would be cheaper to the merchant than introducing skilled Tea firers from the mainland to prepare a common leaf, which, if ever improved by care in its cultivation or by the introduction of superior plants, must necessarily take some years, and then there is room to doubt whether Formosa Teas will ever be able to compete in the European market with those of the mainland. It remains for competent authorities to judge whether the common Oolungs of this place would fine favor with the Siberian peasantry and Mongols, but from the ingredients of some bricks of Tea personally examined, I should infer they have not very fastidious or refined tastes.

A Coal Company has been established at Kelung, who are now prepared to furnish Steamers with the best Formosa Coal. It is to be hoped that the facilities and despatch the Company will afford Steamers resorting to that port with fuel, will ultimately induce more Coasting Steamers to call in. Delay has hitherto occurred sometimes in consequence of insufficient supply being kept in store, which this Company will undoubtedly remedy.

A Steamer trading with the Northern ports has visited Kelung on several occasions; others too, I learn, intend calling in, which augurs well for the prosperity of that port.

Foreign buildings are now in course of erection at Kelung. A British firm is building commodious Godowns and a Dwelling House; and as soon as a few more habitable houses are constructed, Kelung will be one of the prettiest seaports in China.

The neighbouring fields have been a scene of great activity during the past two months. Agriculturists were all busily engaged irrigating their lands and transplanting their new Rice crops; for miles both hills and valleys presented the appearance of a vast lake. Much labor is saved here by being able to convey the water from the lofty hills down to the lowlands, instead of pumping up from rivers as more often seen on the mainland.

It has been stated that "from the latter portion of November to the first few days in May is the rainy season at Tamsui." Such has not been the case this year, the weather being superb ever since October last. During this year there have been only 11 days rain. The means of the Thermometer in the shade were in January 65° 42 F., February 65° 62, and March 65° 67.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

We are still without any political news of importance, but the quiet which still reigns at Yedo and in the South is favourable to the new government, which every day's undisturbed possession of the open ports serves to strengthen in *prestige*. Nee-e-gata is still held for Aidzu, but we hear of a naval force being on the point of starting to assist the Mikado's troops in that neighbourhood to take possession of the place. We are hourly expecting more positive news. Neither from Csaka nor Nagasaki have we anything of importance to record.

The Mikado's government here is endeavouring to organize its various departments, but it labours under immense difficulties, the chief of which is, naturally, the want of servants who possess the requisite knowledge of foreigners, our habits, and our wants. It is compelled to employ either the servants of the late government, or men entirely new to work, and peculation, error and discomfort are the natural results of their necessity. In a somewhat elaborate essay upon the subject, we have endeavoured to set forth the complaint justly made by foreign merchants, and recommend, as the speediest and best means of cure, the adoption of the system of foreign supervision of customs which has been so successful in China. As readers of this journal will recollect this scheme of reform has been repeatedly advocated by us and we have satisfaction now in the belief that it will presently be at least taken into serious consideration in other quarters.

The most important commercial event of the fortnight, a reform really of great moment to foreign merchants, is announced in the following official Notification, promulgated by the native government on the 27th ulto:

"Arrangements having been made for the exchange of Boos against Dollars at the rate of Two Hundred and Ninety three (293) per Hundred, exchange will be given to all Foreigners on the morning of the Ninth day inclusive from the day on which Dollars are deposited at the Saibansho. This arrangement will come into operation on the 27th instant, July 1868."

This announcement was received by many with incredulity and distrust, but the Manager of the Oriental Bank having satisfied himself that the native government was acting in good faith, came to its assistance, and advertised that the Bank was ready, under certain necessary conditions, to discount the mint's engagements. Boos have fallen, in consequence to a point nearly approaching the government rate of exchange and there is no doubt that great good to the native treasury will shortly result, of confidence in its promises to pay—to foreign trade, that the disturbing element hitherto present in our calculations of prices, will be soon eliminated, by the establishment of native coin as the only currency—and the relegation of the Mexican dollar to its proper and natural position here,—that of bullion.

Since we last wrote, the Chamber of Commerce has issued its report for the half-year ending June 30th. A review of the pamphlet will be found in another column. An allusion will be remarked therein to a fraud discovered in Italy according to our latest advices, in the silk-worm-egg trade. Certain blank cards appear to have been shipped hence by some dishonest persons, marked and stamped with the usual Japanese characters and custom-house certificates, to be covered with Italian seed and sold as produce of Japan. Such an abominable fraud, if successful, would of course imperil the whole of this increasingly valuable trade and considerable sensation has been created here by the news of the attempt. The Chamber of Commerce has promptly taken up the matter, appointing a special committee to co-operate with His Excellency the Italian Minister in endeavouring to discover the authors of the fraud and we have little doubt of their success. The eagerness with which the native silkmen have applied for copies of a circular just issued by the Chamber, also alluded to in our review—in which are set forth the faults found with Japan silk by European throwsters, encourages us to anticipate that they, too, will gladly help to bring to justice the perpetrators of this silk-egg fraud.

BHAMO.

(The Englishman.)

We take the following description of Bhamo from an account of the journey of Captain Sladen's party to Pausee placed at our disposal. Bhamo was reached on 22nd January. The town had a strange, mouldy and decayed appearance. It looked as if it had seen better days, of the return of which it was hopeless. Part of its forlorn look was no doubt due to a recent fire which had done considerable damage. New houses were being run up on all sides. The Chinese colony possess about forty-five small shops. But the shopkeepers are a dull, sleepy, opium-loving set of men. The steamer proved an immense attraction; crowds of people of all ages flocked on board, and gave free expression to the wonder they felt at all they saw. On her first appearance, some of them had run away in a panic. In the crush one poor girl fell, and broke her leg; but the limb was set by the Doctor. Of course the officials visited the party in great state, and with a marvellous di play, for such little people, of gold umbrellas. The palaver, which followed and which was very long, ended in very grand promises, and then the officials departed in state as they came. One of the sight-seers, a Burman, went on board drunk, and struck some of the King's men, an offence for which he was adjudged to be beheaded. The leader of the expedition, however, begged him off, and he was let go with a severe beating.

Outside the palisades which surround the town, the eye rests upon nothing but jungle on all sides. Few people venture into its recesses unless well armed, as they all have a well-founded dread of the Khakhyens, who are not permitted to remain inside the gates. The way business was conducted was amusing. Some of the wild hill-men were encamped under a tree about 200 yards from one of the gates, and an old Chinaman was progressing towards the gate, shouting as he went the price he was willing to pay for a pig; to his offers the Khakhyens screamed a reply. This being unfavorable the old man turned away in disgust, whereupon they redoubled their cries. He roared louder than ever. But just as he was disappearing inside the gate, a regular yell from the Khakhyens put an end to the bartering, and as the old man trotted back with a pleased look in his face, it is to be supposed he received the pig at his own price. The hill-men supply the town with rice, pigs, fowls, and take away raw cotton, salt and dried fish, napee, &c. They are armed with match-locks, *dahs*, spears, and here and there cross-bows with arrows, which are more than suspected of being poisoned. They are described as a ragged, rough, and villainous-looking set, and are notorious for their cruelty and treachery. The chief traders with Bhamo are, however, the Shans. They are generally a peaceful and industrious class of men. In the neighbourhood of the town wild geese, ducks, pigeons, and water and jungle fowl are found in great abundance. Deer and tigers are also plentiful. One night a cry of "tiger" was raised in the town. It turned out a poor woman had been killed by a blow of the brute's paw, and dragged away into the jungle close by. A wild, fierce cry was raised from house to house, at which the tiger abandoned his prey, who was afterwards found with the skull completely crushed. The scene was wild and savage in the extreme, and formed a picture which those who saw it will not readily forget. Numerous fires had been lighted, and the glare from these shone on a fiercely excited crowd, dancing, firing guns, and brandishing every conceivable variety of weapon around the dead body of the victim, over which her relatives were gesticulating and crying in the wildest grief. The party were told this man-eating tiger is an annual visitor of the town. Yet the authorities are too apathetic to repair the palisading, or to cut down the jungle inside the town itself within which the beast harbours. The only people who seemed to work at Bhamo were the Shans, who visit it for some months every year, principally, it would seem, to manufacture *dahs*. Here and there a few women were working, but the general air of the place was one of stagnation and decay.

The new *Woon* or Governor arrived after the expedition, but would not land until the stars had been declared propitious. This caused a delay of several days. Then a great Khakhyen Tsaubwa or Chief came in to pay his respects, and to arrange for the supply of mules, &c. He was dressed in Chinese fashion, and had a most truculent and forbidding countenance. He was said to be the chief who offered to make a road through the hills, and to protect caravans, but he asked the party Rs. 12 for a mule for a four days' journey, which was just four times the ordinary price.

The Chinese merchants invited the party to a tea meeting; the table was covered with twenty-five small plates of sweet-meats, mild tea, and strong *shamshoo*, a spirit resembling whiskey. The principal host said the party would never be able to leave Bhamo, as the Khakhyens were savage, treacherous, and on no account worthy to be trusted. He further informed his guests that all letters to Chiefs were useless, that the promises of the old Chiefs who had come in were words, and nothing else; and finally concluded his address by asking,—"Can you hope to do what Kings have been trying in vain for years to do?"

The Burmese officials, it is said, did all in their power to thwart instead of assisting the expedition. It was reported that, beyond the Khakhyen Hills, large bands of Chinese robbers, numbering from 2,000 to 5000 men, hold all the country, and are in communication with the Chinese at Mandalay and Bhamo.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 20th August, 1868.

	S'ton & M'alles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co.	15
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	962
Birley, Worthington and Co.	501
Bland, J.,	718
Borneo Company	788
Borntraeger and Co.	266
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	432
Boyet, Brothers and Co.	213
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	999
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	27
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,915
Carter and Co.	680
Chapman, King and Co.	310
Coutts and Co.	66
Cumine and Co.	360
Dow and Co.	52
Gamwell, F. R.	100
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	768
Gilman and Co.	881
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	43
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	258
Helbling and Co.	256
Hogg, Brothers,	514
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	787
Jarvie, John, and Co.	737
Meynard and Co.	30
Milsom and Tod,	689
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	121
Overweg and Co.	537
Petrocochino and Co.	208
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	826
Primrose and Co.	309
Reid & Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	1,156
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,035
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	196
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	500
Siemssen and Co.	518
Skeggs and Co.	1,099
Textor and Co.	626
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	18
Turner and Co.	312
Ulysse Pila, and Co.	236
Westall Brand and Co.	94
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	493
White, F. G.	41
Miscellaneous	114
Total Bales	22,189

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in				° ′	
Aug. 15 H.W.	9.28	19.10	North	5	r	29.84	77
" 15 L.W.	4.56	14.08	N. N. E.	3	c	29.85	79
" 16 L.W.	6.24	13.67	N. E.	2	r	29.92	76
" 16 H.W.	10.45	20.05	E by N.	1	c	29.95	79
" 16 L.W.	6.32	13.04	East	2	c	29.94	77
" 17 L.W.	7.42	12.08	South	4	c	29.91	81
" 17 H.W.	11.28	21.03	S. E.	2	c	29.91	84
" 18 L.W.	8.44	12.00	S. by W.	1	c	29.89	92
" 18 H.W.	0.05	21.10	Z	0	b	29.92	90
" 19 L.W.	9.36	11.06	S. S. E.	2	c	29.90	89
" 19 H.W.	0.26	22.10	S by W.	2	b	29.88	89
" 20 L.W.	10.25	11.08	S. E.	3	c	29.87	89
" 20 H.W.	1.08	22.04	S. E by S.	4	c	29.85	89
" 21 L.W.	10.57	11.07	"	6	c	29.86	88
" 21 H.W.	1.54	23.04	"	6	h	29.84	89

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			210,500.00	1,242.49	..	201.742.49	3,053.64	..	9,249.44	1,352.74	366.28	4,311.29	12,099.47	30,432.86
Guiding Star	Aug. 12	London	3,359.08	568.90	..	3,927.98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weymouth	" 13	Do.	7,443.72	..	..	7,443.72	198.06	..	104.34	4.61	14.39	31.68	82.71	436.29
Isabella Ridley	" 15	Do.	5,088.70	..	..	5,088.70	176.46	..	..	11.00	..	..	..	187.46
F. Reck	" 15	Do.	4,546.24	..	..	4,546.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marcellus	" 17	Do.	2,419.23	397.00	..	2,816.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	223,356.97	2,208.39	..	225,565.36	3,428.16	..	9,353.78	1,368.35	381.17	4,342.97	12,182.18	31,056.61

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1.40	..	..	1.40	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86
Costa Rica	Aug. 14	New York	121.69	..	..	121.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	123.09	..	..	123.09	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			927.55	..	..	927.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46.66
Szechuen	Aug. 11	Tientsin	784.85	..	..	784.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yuen-tze-fei	" 12	Do.	230.92	..	..	230.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nanzing	" 14	Do.	181.04	..	..	181.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erl King	" 17	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.35
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	2,133.36	..	..	2,133.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.01

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales,	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	14863	3658	167	163	18851	2473	21324
	2692	651	122	..	3465	768	4233
Total	17555	4309	289	163	22316	3241	25557

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	1,822.02	..	..	..	..	..	1,822.02
Simoda	Aug. 17	..	..	..	415.98	..	..	..	..	..	415.98
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	2,238.00	..	..	..	..	..	2,238.00

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15th, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	556	556.00	306	367.20	107	128.40	10	10.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	38	38.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	595	595.00	306	367.20	107	128.40	10	10.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	19	19.00	122	146.40	44	52.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	117	117.00	36	36.00	73	73.00	69	69.00	198	198.00	..	..	130	130.00	..	..	623	623.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	15	18.00
Benares	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	10	12.00	35	42.00	..	..	1	1.20	6	7.20	53	63.40
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	117	117.00	36	36.00	77	77.80	79	81.00	239	247 20	..	..	137	138 40	6	7 20	691	704 40

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SHANGHAI, AUGUST 22, 1868.

IMPORTS.

SINCE our issue on the 14th instant, the English mail has brought (on the 17th instant) advices to the 3rd July and telegrams to the 21st idem. Later telegrams, to the 29th July, have been received viâ Kiachta. The French homeward mail left on the 20th instant. The arrivals have been the *Borealis*, *Star of India* and *Atma* from Sydney; *Teazer*, Hamburg; *Victoria*, Antwerp; *Arlington*, Cardiff; *Pak Wan*, Newcastle, N.S.W.; *Rollo*, *Hindostan* and *Stanly Castle*, Sunderland; and the following vessels have sailed: *F. Reck*, *Weymouth*, *Isabella Ridley* and *Marcellus* for London, *Jenny* for Batavia.

SOFT GOODS.—The market for Grey Shirtings has gradually weakened since the mail left, and sales are now difficult to effect even at reduced prices, the northern news received this morning is again favorable, and should tend to improve the position of this market. In other goods there is little of interest to report.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Demand for Black Pepper continues. Dye Woods, &c., without change.

SUGAR.—Prices unaltered, demand very small and sales difficult to make.

LEAD.—Sales of L. B. reported at Tls. 6.20; other brands without enquiry.

COALS.—Have still a downward tendency for Formosa and Japan, good supplies.

LAND AND SHARES.—Two lots of property at Hankow have been sold at auction—the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Mackellar & Co., now let for Tls. 1,500 a year, for Tls. 9,100; some property rented by the British Government for Tls. 1,000 a year, for Tls. 1,650. Some half-paid shares in the Union S. S. Company have been sold for Tls. 100 each. A new Steamer Company has been formed to take over Messrs. Trautmann's line, and work to the northern ports.

Exchange is firm at previous rates. Only a small business was done for the French mail. Dollars are lower, and drooping.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.4.0 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.0.5	to	2.1.0
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.0
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.7
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	2.0.5	"	2.1.5
60 "	"	2.1.8	"	2.2.5
64 "	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.0
66 "	"	2.4.5	"	2.6.0
72 "	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.2
80 *a* 84 Reed	"	3.0.0	"	.....
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.5.5	to	1.9.0
7 lbs.	"	1.8.5	"	2.2.5
8 to 8.4 lbs.	"	2.3.8	"	2.6.8
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0	"	4.6.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.1.5	"	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.2.0	"	4.3.5
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	4.2.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.5.8	"	0.6.5
Brown	"	0.5.2	"	0.5.8
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	₱ pc.	2.2.0	to	2.4.0
Dyed,	"	2.5.0	"	2.6.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.3.0	"	2.4.0
Dyed,	"	2.8.5	"	3.0.5
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	.....	"	.....
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.7.0	"	3.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	"	1.4.0	"	2.0.0
Blue	"	1.4.0	"	1.5.5
Brown	"	1.8.5	"	1.9.5
Scarlet	"	.....	"	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.1.0	"	2.7.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.2	"	.....
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.1	"	0.2.2½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6¾	"	0.1.7½
26 in.	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.8
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	₱ pc.	1.6.0	"	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	.....	"	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	₱ p.	.....	"	.....
S S	"	12.2.5	"	13.2.5
S S S	"	.....	"	.....
SPANISH STRIPES,	₱ yd.	0.5.5	"	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	.....	"	.....
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	₱ pc.	6.8.5	"	.....
" C P H	"	6.8.0	"	.....
Assorted, H H	"	7.0.0	"	7.2.0
" C P H	"	7.0.0	"	7.2.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0	"	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	.....	"	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.6.0	"	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.9.0	"	4.1.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	₱ pl.	1.7.0	"	2.3.0
Fair to good assorted	"	2.3.5	"	2.5.5
Hoop	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
Flat and Round	"	2.5.0	"	2.7.0
LEAD	₱ pl.	6.0.0	"	6.2.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
STEEL	₱ lb.	4.5.0	"	4.7.0
FLINTS	₱ pl.	1.0.5	"	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	3.8.0	"	4.4.5
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	6.0.0	"	.....
White	"	8.0.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	1.9.5	"	.....
6 *a* 7 " "	"	1.4.0	"	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.5
Malabar	"	10.8.0	"	11.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.4.0	"	1.6.0
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	₱ pl.	19.0.0	"	19.5.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	₱ pl.	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	.....	"	.....
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	.....
good to fine	"	1.50	"	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0	"	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0	"	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0	"	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0	"	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0	"	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0	"	6.5.0
COALS—				
Cardiff	₱ ton	10.0.0	"	.....
North Wales	"	9.5.0	"	.....
English	"	9.0.0	"	9.5.0
Anthracite	"	13.0.0	"	.....
Australian—Northern	"	9.0.0	"	.....
Do —Southern	"	9.0.0	"	9.2.5
Japan	"	5.0.0	"	5.5.0
Formosa	"	6.0.0	"	6.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Our market for this kind of drug continues very dull; and since the mail steamer arrived on the 17th Instant, (although she only brought in a small supply) in the absence of all demand for shipment prices have steadily declined. And we now quote No. 1 Cargo at Tls. 485 per picul, at which low figure it is difficult even to find buyers, unless something like 1 catty per cent allowance be made in weight.

Patna.—In this description, a fair business has been done in the last 10 days; but owing to the rather large importations in the interval, and lower rates at Hongkong, prices here have declined, and we now quote Patna at Tls. 470 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The market for the past week has been quiet, settlements amounting to only 4,400 chests at about last mail's quotations. In spite of their apparent anxiety to realize, natives do not appear willing to make such concessions as would lead to any large business in the face of heavy export figures and dull advices from England. On the other hand, buyers generally appear indifferent to purchasing at present prices and it remains to be seen in whose favor the struggle will end. Prices paid have been as follows:—Hohows Tls. 17½, Oonahms Tls. 20, Ningchows Tls. 21½ *a* 22½, Oopacks Tls. 20½ *a* 25½.

GREEN.—The market for new Teenkais has been opened, and 11 chops settled for the American market at from Tls. 40 *a* 48 per picul proportion, being Tls. 6 *a* 8 over last year's prices; the quality of this season's crop is very similar to that of last season, so the advance in price can not be put down to the superiority of this year's teas. Of Fychows 2 chops have been settled at Tls. 34 *a* 35¾; the range of prices for these descriptions is about Tls. 4 *a* 6 over last year. Only 2 chops Pingshuey have been purchased at Tls. 36 respectively, showing no change in these kinds. Total settlement for the week 14,700 ½-chests.

SILK.—Settlements on this market since the 14th Instant are estimated at about 1,200 Bales, making total from 1st June to date, 22,700 Bales of which 22,588 Bales have been exported, leaving a balance of 112 Bales unshipped yet. These have been settled during the past two days, at prices showing a slight decline on those paid for the French mail, which were fully Tls. 20 *a* 25 per picul lower than the quotations for the English mail steamer which left on the 15th Instant. Unsold stock has increased to fully 10,000 Bales.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Our last report was dated 14th instant, since then we have dispatched the French Mail on the 20th instant with but a trifling business. Rates rule steadily however at 6s. 3d. for Bank paper, and 6s. 3¾d. for Private. Hongkong 27½.

Since the departure of the French Mail, no business transactions have transpired: and rates may be considered all nominal; the only feature of the market is a heavy decline in Dollars, which close weak at 74.40.

Money scarce and in good demand.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1¼d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 3½d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3¾d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.87½ nominal	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.90 "	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 312	
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 311	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		27½ per cent discount.	
" Private, 15 days' sight		28 " "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.4.0.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—74.5.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 8, 1868.

IMPORTS.

We have to report again a very small business, confined entirely to our cotton staples, Yarn and Grey Shirtings, with again lower rates, compensated to the seller, however, by a further rise in Exchange. Nothing doing in Woollens; the natives say that Camlets will soon be nearly out of the market, in consequence of changes in military and official dress.

The "Queen of the Age" has arrived and our Stocks are far too heavy for our requirements.

		Dollars.		
COTTON YARN—				
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	48.00	to	50.00
28 to 32	"	51.00	"	52.50
38 to 42	"	50.00	"	51.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30	"	2.35
8.4 lbs.	"	2.85	"	2.90
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	"	3.10	"	3.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	"	3.50	"	3.70
64 to 66 "	"	3.70	"	4.10
68 to 72 "	"	1.90	"	2.00
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	2.10	"	2.30
7 lbs.	"	2.80	"	3.10
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	"	3.25	"	3.50
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	"	3.40	"	3.60
Dyed	"	3.25	"	3.50
BROCADES—				
White	"	3.40	"	3.00
Dyed	"	9.50	"	10.00
VELVETS—				
Black	"	8.00	"	9.00
Assorted	"	3.00	"	3.30
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	"	3.80	"	4.20
Do. Double warp	"	2.20	"	2.60
CHINTZES	"	1.00	"	1.25
HANDKERCHIEFS	₱ doz.	...	"	...

		Dollars.		
CAMLETS—				
S	₱ pc.	16.00	to	17.00
S S	"	15.50	"	16.00
S S S	"	13.00	"	14.00
B B B	"	16.00	"	17.00
ORLEANS—				
Plain	"	3.75	"	5.00
Figured	"	4.30	"	5.00
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—				
30 yds., 30 in.	"	6.00	"	8.00
LONG ELLS	"	8.00	"	9.50
LASTINGS	"	13.00	"	16.00
LUSTRES	"	4.00	"	5.50
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.70	"	0.75
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	3.00	"	3.50
LEAD	"	7.00	"	7.75
TIN	"	17.00	"	18.00
TIN PLATES	"	8.00	"	8.50
COTTON—				
Ningpo	Nominal.	"	.....	" .....
Shanghai	"	"	.....	" .....
Tientsin	"	"	.....	" .....
SUGAR, CANTON—				
White, No. 1	₱	7.00	"	.....
No. 2	"	6.50	"	.....
Brown, No. 1	"	4.00	"	4.50
RICE (China)	"	.....	"	.....
SAPAN WOOD	"	1.50	"	2.00
RHUBARB	₱ box.	7.00	"	.....

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		
SILK—				
Myhsh and Sinshu	Best, ₱ pl.	850	to	870
	Medium "	820	"	840
	Inferior "	750	"	800
Koshu, best	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Ida, good, long hanks	"	...	"	...
inferior "	"	...	"	...
Oshu, best,	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Sodai, best,	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Atchezen, best,	"	...	"	...
medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...
Hatchojee, medium	"	...	"	...
inferior	"	...	"	...

		Dollars.		
TEA—				
Fine	₱ pl.	33.00	to	38.00
Good medium	"	29.00	"	32.00
Medium	"	24.00	"	28.00
Good common	"	18.00	"	23.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	"	5.50	"	6.00
" " brown	"	3.90	"	4.25
Large uncut green	"	3.00	"	3.40
" brown	"	1.60	"	2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	"	14.00	"	15.50
" 2	"	11.00	"	11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	"	13.00	"	14.50
MUSHROOMS	"	45.00	"	48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	"	14.00	"	.....
GALL NUTS	"	8.00	"	8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	"	16.00	"	17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	"	1.50	"	4.20
RAPE SEED	"	3.90	"	4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	"	8.90	"	10.00
CAMPHOR	"	22.00	"	23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 9½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 9¾d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. Documentary, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 77. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 78 nom. Hongkong,—10 days' sight Bank, 5 to 5½ per cent discount. Private, 6 per cent discount. Paris, Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 6.02½—6 months' sight, 6.05. Boos, 288.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, £4 0s. per ton 50 ft. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

Manufacturers of

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

OAKEY'S
CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT

may be had on application at the Office of this Journal.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

Caution.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "Ellwood & Sons" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, Especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies' Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

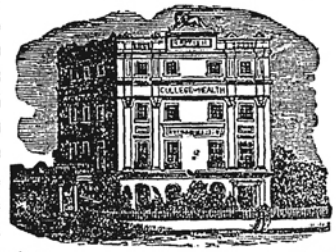
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Agents in Shanghai Messrs. Watson, Cleave & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

*** 1de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for Lea & Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES.

These preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak disgestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

Agents,—*Shanghai*—J. Llewellyn & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

By Royal Command.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

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English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL." through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

Boxers Patent Cartridge.
Manufactured by
ELEY BROS.,
LONDON.

.577 Bore as used in Converted Snider Enfield Rifles.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., .577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; 600 (or half-inch) bore; and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION, for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 13	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong	... 10	do	P. & O. Co
... 14	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Hindoo	Swe baq	349	Grundberg	Newchwang	... 7	Peas	Frazar and Co
... 14	Borealis	Br sh	929	Henderson	Sydney	June 25	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 15	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Aug. 14	General	Russell and Co
... 15	Enterprise	Siam baq	488	Kross	Keelung	... 9	Coals	Siemssen and Co
... 15	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 13	General	Glover and Co
... 15	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Yokohama	... 8	do	P. & O. Co
... 15	Osaka	Br str	417	Bardis	Nagasaki	... 13	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 16	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	... 14	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	... 13	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Rapid	Siam baq	429	Carlos	Amoy	... 13	do	T. W. Song and Co
... 17	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 13	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Ganges	Br str	1190	Cates	Hongkong	... 13	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 17	Kim-joo-hong	Br baq	288	Ryan	Keelung	... 9	Coals	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 17	Tenzer	Br baq	293	Gibson	Hamburg	April 7	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 17	Victoria	Br sh	205	Morett	Antwerp	Mar. 28	do	Scheibler Matthaei and Co
... 17	Owari	Br sh	323	Wright	Keelung	Aug. 13	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	... 17	General	Russell and Co
... 18	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	... 13	Silk, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 18	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Foochow	... 14	General	Borntraeger and Co
... 18	Arlington	Am baq	631	Bartlett	Cardiff	Mar. 18	Coals	Order
... 18	Maria	N.Ger.bk	304	Lorenzen	Saghalien Island	July 30	do	Olyphant and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 18	General	Russell and Co
... 19	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Pak Wan	Br sh	795	Shiell	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 4	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 19	Spray	Am sch	225	Steenderson	Put back			Frazar and Co
... 20	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Ningpo	Aug. 19	General	Russell and Co
... 20	Kjobenhavn	Dan baq	368	Holm	Keelung	... 15	Coals, etc.	J. B. Field and Co
... 20	Glenshee	Br baq	318	Dyson	Keelung	... 16	Coals	Nils Möller
... 20	Rolla	Br baq	583	Toward	London	April 6	General	Shaw Brothers and Co
... 20	Canton	Siam sh	779	Meisner	Singapore v. Swatow	July 13	do	T. W. Song and Co
... 20	Naiuden	Norw baq	237	Nielsen	Keelung	Aug. 16	Coals	Alfred Dent
... 20	Atma	Br baq	523	Watson	Sydney	June 29	do	Order
... 20	Clio	Br baq	130	Cargill	Yokohama	July 30	General	Order
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Aug. 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Titania	Tahi str	805	Morrison	Chefoo	... 19	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 21	Hindostan	Br sh			London		do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 21	Stanly Castle	— baq	414	Llury	Sunderland	April 6	Coals	Borneo Company Limited
... 21	Star of India	— sh	743	Burrows	Sydney	July 25	do	Frazar and Co
... 21	Courser	Am baq	495	Dickey	Nagasaki	Aug. 16	General	Master

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Aug. 14	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	H'kong & Canton	Wheat, etc.	Glover and Co
... 14	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 14	John Norman	Br sh	518	Gardner	Keelung	do	J. B. Field and Co
... 15	Nanzing	Br str	449	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Costa Rica	Am str	1081	Furbur	Y'hama via N'saki	Tea etc.	Russell and Co
... 15	Erl King	Br str	1010	Pinel	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 15	Ellora	Br str	1070	Murray	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 15	F. Reck	N.Ger.bk	546	Denker	London	Tea, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 15	Hangchow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 16	Manchu	Am str	863	Clark	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Weymouth	Br sh	930	Gibson	London	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 16	Isabella Ridley	Br baq	516	Watson	London	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 16	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 17	Sea Queen	Br sh	377	Large	Foochow	Sundries	Fung Hing
... 17	Sarah	Am bg	188	Brown	Tientsin	General	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 17	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 17	Salamis	H. M. S.	.....	Pusey	Cruise		
... 17	Simoda	Am sh	650	Crowell	Foochow	Cotton, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 18	Spray	Am sch	225	Steenderson	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 18	Hieronimus	N.Ger.bg	232	Raben	Nagasaki	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 18	Catharina	N.Ger.bk	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 18	Hope	Br baq	435	Henderson	Swatow	Original	Frazar and Co
... 18	Marcellus	Br baq	274	White	London	Tea	Chapman, King and Co
... 13	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Yokohama	Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 19	Kiang-loong	Am str	776	Friend	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 19	Margaret	N.Ger. sh	750	Burdisson	Swatow	Sundries & Re-exports	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 19	Jenny	Russ baq	557	Russelin	Batavia	Ballast	Master
... 20	Chihli	Am str	772	Patterson	Tientsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 20	Douglas	Br str	615	Pitman	Hongkong & Ports	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co
... 20	Dupleix	Fr str	872	Noël	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 20	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 20	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 20	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 20	Sooloo	Br baq	472	Eden	Newchwang	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 20	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 20	Saturnus	N.Ger.bk	333	Diederick	Swatow	Beancakes	Siemssen and Co.
... 20	Pluto	Chi sta	170	Pike			Chinese Government
... 30	Oberon	N.Ger.bk	376	Schmidt	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 20	Deux Frères	Fr baq	376	Gillard	Swatow	Beancakes, etc.	J. S. Baron
... 20	Tahwah	Am sta	275	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 21	Aarhuus	Dan sch	256	Barsoe	Hakodadi	Ballast	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
B N Y	Havoc	.....	O'Keeffe	H. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 30	Kinkiang
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	Aug 13	Cruise
6 s	Monocacy	.....	Carter	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 27	Nagasaki
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	
2 s	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 29	Chusan

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MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W	Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1123	Aug 19	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	23rd instant
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	1190	Aug 17	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.		
D W	Hang-chow	Andrews	Am str	955	Aug 18	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
1 s	Hing-hai	Chinese	Chi str		July 21	Foochow	Chinese Government		
7 s	Hong-que	Cooper	Am str	444	Aug 13	Hankow	Olyphant and Co		
6 p	Miaca	Shaw	Br str	306	July 31	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co		
K W	Osaka	Burdis	Br str	417	Aug 15	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki & Hiogo	Cld. 21st inst
M I M	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Aug 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
6 p	Prince Kung	Brown	Br str	135	Aug 18	Foochow	Borntraeger and Co	Foochow	To-day
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	121	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsetlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	13 Steamers								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
2 s	Adeline	Darke	Br bg	238	July 23	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Immediately
7 s	Albert	Holkins	Br baq	319	July 24	Keelung	M. G. Holmes	Tientsin	Cld. 21st inst
7 s	Alcyone	Findlay	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	London	Early
1 p	Anna	Peterson	N-Ger.sch	142	Aug 4	Newchwang	Eduard Schellhass and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 21st inst
O U L	Anna Kimball	Williams	Am sh	935	July 31	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
2 s	Anne Porter	Irving	Br bg	238	July 14	Keelung	M. G. Holmes	Chefoo	Early
1 c	Anita	Askins	Br baq	348	Aug 11	Chefoo	Augustine Heard and Co		
B N Y	Arlington	Bartlett	Am baq	631	Aug 18	Cardiff	Order		
7 s	Arthur	Crosby	Am baq	271	Aug 11	Newchwang	Russell and Co		
1 p	Assens	Jepsum	Dan sch	252	Aug 12	Amoor	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Tientsin	Early
7 s	Asphodel	Bayfield	Br baq	297	July 14	Newchwang	A. R. Tilby and Co		Ft or Ch
	Atma	Watson	Br baq	523	Aug 20	Sydney	Order		
7 s	Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Aug 14	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Broadwater	Young	Br sh	571	July 31	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
1 p	Canton	Meisner	Sia sh	779	Aug 20	Swatow	T. W. Song and Co		
4 c	Charger	Leslie	Am sh	1169	July 13	Liverpool	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Charley	Cavanagh	Am baq	440	Aug 12	Nagasaki	Frazar and Co		
9 c	[Charlotte Andrews	Vandervord	Br baq	357	Aug 13	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Clio	Cargill	Br baq	130	Aug 20	Yokohama	Order		
1 c	Dolphin	Masman	Japa baq	400	Aug 4	Newchwang	T. Kroes and Co		
8 s	England	Fox	Br sh	853	Aug 12	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
2 p	Enterprise	Kross	Sia baq	488	Aug 15	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
2 s	Evelyn Wood	Jamieson	Br baq	381	Aug 4	Sunderland	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
1 s	Fröhlich	Steinfordt	N-Ger.bg	360	Aug 12	Newchwang	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
3 c	Georges	Verrey	Br sh	473	July 29	London	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
Wusung	Glenshee	Dyson	Br baq	318	Aug 20	Keelung	Nils Möller		
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	June 29	Swatow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 c	Hindoo	Grundberg	Swe baq	319	Aug 14	Newchwang	Frazar and Co		
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		For Charter
3 c	Janet Ferguson	Ritchie	Br sh	581	July 29	Liverpool	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	John Eyston	Tough	Br baq	346	Aug 4	Nagasaki	W. R. Adamson and Co		
O W	John Nicholson	Evans	Br sh	685	Aug 11	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Juanpore	Brown	Br sh	459	Aug 2	London	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
1 p	Kim-joo-hong	Ryan	Br baq	288	Aug 17	Keelung	A. R. Tilby and Co		
1 c	Kim Soon Watt	Stehmeyer	Siam baq	208	Aug 1	Hongkong	Fung Hing		
8 s	Kjobenhavn	Holm	Dan baq	368	Aug 20	Keelung	J. B. Field and Co		
H Q	Madawaska	Fowler	Br sh	511	Aug 3	Keelung	Olyphant and Co		
O D	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Put back	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
O W	Maria	Lorenzen	N-Ger.bk	304	Aug 18	Saghalien Island	Olyphant and Co		
8 c	Mary	Townsend	Br sh	1139	July 23	Puget Sound	Russell and Co		
M D	Medina	De Feuvre	Br baq	358	Aug 2	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
2 c	Mercator	Brown	Br baq	317	Aug 2	Keelung	Frazar and Co	London	Early
1 c	Merida	Volborth	N-Ger.bk	250	Aug 12	Olga Bay	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Cld. 21st inst
D W	Mistletoe	Robertson	Br baq	268	July 22	Foochow	Russell and Co		
7 p	Naiaden	Nielsen	Norw baq	237	Aug 20	Keelung	Alfred Dent		
2 p	Napoleon III	McMillan	Br sh	780	July 16	Newchwang	Frazar and Co	London	Early
1 c	Norfolk	Cowan	Br sch	264	July 29	Newchwang	Glover and Co		
7 c	Owari	Wright	Br sh	323	Aug 17	Keelung	Augustine Heard and Co		
7 c	Pak Wan	Shiell	Br sh	795	Aug 19	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co		
3 c	Pegasus		Br sh	525	July 30	London	Blain and Co	London	Early
6 p	Peru	Trulsen	N-Ger.bk	270	July 29	Hamburg	Telge, Nölting and Co	Hakodadi	Cld. 21st inst
A H W	Prudhoe	Watson	Br baq	575	July 30	London	Gilman and Co	London	Early
1 c	Rapid	Carlon	Sia baq	429	Aug 17	Amoy	T. W. Song and Co		
2 c	Resolute	Holt	Br sh	634	Aug 2	New York	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
7 s	Rimac	Johnson	Br sh	593	Aug 11	Sydney	Frazar and Co		
	Rolla	Toward	Br baq	583	Aug 20	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
1 c	Royal Saxon	Yule	Br sh	799	Aug 7	Foochow	Russell and Co		
7 p	Selika	Hummell	N-Ger.bg	207	July 21	Ningpo	Siemssen and Co		
1 s	Skjold	Jensen	Dan bg	194	Aug 13	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wusung	Spray	Steenderson	Am sch	225	Aug 19	Put back	Frazar and Co		
1 s	St. Paul	Luper	Siam baq	290	Aug 12	Keelung	Siemssen and Co		
1 p	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 8	Keelung	M. G. Holmes	Chefoo	Cld. 20th inst
7 p	Talee	Thompson	N-Ger.sch	342	Aug 4	Newchwang	Wm. Pustau and Co		Ft or Ch
2 p	Teazer	Gibson	Br baq	293	Aug 17	Hamburg	Wm. Pustau and Co		
9 c	Top-gallant	Phillips	Am sh	1200	July 31	Cardiff	Russell and Co		
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Valdivia	Sennett	Br baq	395	July 29	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Velocidade	Wyrill	Br baq	268	Aug 6	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Augustine Heard and Co		Ft or Ch
2 s	Victoria	Morett	Br sh	205	Aug 17	Antwerp	Scheibler Matthaei & Co		
1 s	Woodbine	Day	Br bg	215	July 29	Newchwang	J. S. Baron	Chefoo	Immediately
2 s	Young Greek	Beinroth	Br baq	421	July 24	Bangkok	Fung Hing		Ft or Ch
1 s	Yvonne	Blanchard	Fr baq		July 28	Newchwang	J. S. Baron		
	73 Vessels								

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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